

The Daily Colonist.

VOL. XCIII. NO. 1.

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1904.

DEC 12 1904
VICTORIA, B.C.
\$6.50 PER TON
Household Coal
HALL & WALKER,
125 GOVERNMENT ST. PHONE 82.

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

Just a Few of Our Many Appropriate Christmas Gifts

For Ladies

Solid Gold Rings..... \$1.75 and up
Brooches..... 25c. and up
Bracelets..... 25c. and up
Long Chains..... 1.00 and up
Pendants..... 25c. and up
Watches..... 2.75 and up
Penals..... 50c. and up
Card Cases..... 75c. to \$12.50
Perfume Bottles..... 50c. to \$18.00
Pomade Jars..... 25c. to \$3.75
Cut Glass and Fancy China Pieces..... \$1.25 and up
Opera Glasses..... \$4.50 to \$33.00
Silver Thimble..... \$1.00 and up
Sewing Sets and Picnic Boxes..... \$1.00 and up
Silk Goods and Oak Goods
Umbrellas
Diamonds and Diamond Goods
Hand Bags and Purses
Inkwells and Writing Sets

For Men

Coin Links..... 50c. to \$20.00
Fountain Pens..... \$2.00 to \$18.00
Match Boxes..... 1.00 and up
Lockets and Charms..... 50c. and up
Shaving Brushes and Sets.....
Scarf Pins..... 50c. and up
Velvet Chains and Fobs..... 50c. and up
Watches..... 1.50 and up
Solid Gold Rings..... 2.75 and up
Stamp Boxes..... 25c. and up
Seals..... 50c. and up
Field and Marine Glasses
Brushes, Ebony and Silver
Gloves and Umbrellas
Flasks
Cigar and Cigarette Cases
Pipes and Pipe Sets
Traveling Clocks
Bill Books, Decanters

FOR THE YOUNG FOLK.

Gold Rings, 75c. and up; Bracelets, 25c. and up; Baby Pins, 25c. and up;
Lockets, 25c. and up; Necklaces, 75c. and up; Napkin Rings, 25c. and up;
Child's Sets, \$1.75 and up; Solid Silver Spoons, 75c.; Cups, Rattles.

Challoner & Mitchell

New Imported Nuts

JUMBO PECANS, per lb.	25c.
ENGLISH CHESTNUTS, per lb.	25c.
BRAZILS, per lb.	25c.
JAPANESE WALNUTS, 2 lbs.	25c.
GREENNOLE WALNUTS, per lb.	20c.
SANTA BARBARA WALNUTS, per lb.	20c.
SOFT SPEL ALMONDS, per lb.	25c.
PEANUTS, per lb.	10c.
MIXED NUTS, per lb.	20c.
COCONUTS, each	10c.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

The Independent Cash Grocers.

Contractors SuppliesAND.... General Hardware

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co.
LIMITED

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

Telephone 59.



Christmas Decorations

are in order now. What we can't do in interior decorating—wall paper and the rest—is scarcely worthy the attention of our good friend Santa Claus. Suppose you make one of your many gifts an order on us for papering and decorating some one room for a relative or friend. We'll see to it that you earn warm thanks; and as an inducement we are offering a special 25 per cent. reduction.

The Melrose Co., Ltd., 78 Fort Street, 40 Fort Street.

KNOX GELATINE

Made From Calves Stock Only

"KNOX knocks NO-OX,
Yet strange the parox,
His CALFSFOOT Jelly's ortho-OX."

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, ETC.

...UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN.....

WALLPAPER

Mellor Bros. Ltd.

PHONE 812. IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET OUR PRICES.

LYLE'S.... GOLDEN SYRUP

Guaranteed Pure.
Sold by all Grocers.

WHOLESALE BY

HUDSON'S BAY CO., VICTORIA, B.C.

NEW BARLEY

First car of new season's crop just to hand. Cheaper than Wheat;

THE BRACKEN-KER MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED.

125 GOVERNMENT STREET.

All Eyes On Chadwick

Copy of Trust Agreement Between Andrew Carnegie and Notorious Woman.

Some Important Papers Just Handed to Cleveland Court Officials.

Preparing Evidence to Be Presented to the Federal Grand Jury.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 10.—Receiver Herbert W. Bell, appointed by Judge Babcock in Common Pleas court today, obtained from Ira Reynolds all of the Chadwick papers in his possession. Among these papers found today in the package of so-called securities left with Ira Reynolds by Mrs. Chadwick, were a trust agreement between Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Chadwick. The documents reads as follows:

"Know all Men by These Presents, that I, Andrew Carnegie, of New York city, do hereby acknowledge that I hold in trust for Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, wife of Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick, of 1824 Euclid Avenue, city of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, and state of Ohio, property assigned to me for said Cassie L. Chadwick by her Uncle, Frederick R. Mason, in his lifetime (now deceased), which property as follows, appraised value ten million, two hundred and forty-six thousand dollars (\$10,246,000), consisting of 2,500 shares of Great Western railway stock of England and Wales, valued at \$2,100,000; 1,800 shares of Canadian railway stock of Scotland, valued at \$1,15, and bonds of the United States Steel Company, of New Jersey, bearing 5 per cent. interest, of the par value of seven million dollars (\$7,000,000), income from above described property I agree to pay over to said Cassie L. Chadwick semi-annually, between the first and fifteenth days of June and December of each year during the life of this trust, without any deduction of, or charges for, services or expenses of any kind; this trust to bear and remain in full force until August 30th, 1902. In case of the death of said Andrew Carnegie, I am to terminate immediately and said property, income and all proceeds to vest absolutely, both in law and equity, in said Cassie L. Chadwick; in case of the death of Cassie L. Chadwick, said trust to terminate immediately and all of said property, together with all income and proceeds, to be transferred and turned over to the heirs at law or legal representatives of and Cassie L. Chadwick.

"I further agreed to faithfully carry out all of the above provisions and that all of said stocks and bonds have been endorsed over in name of Cassie L. Chadwick so that no trustee or other act will be necessary on my part, or on the part of my legal representatives, to put said Cassie L. Chadwick or her heirs at law in full possession of same on the termination of this trust.

"Witness my hand and seal this 27th day of February, 1901.

"Signed, ANDREW CARNEGIE."

United States District Attorney Sullivan is preparing to begin the work of presenting to the federal grand jury the evidence against Mrs. Chadwick.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 10.—A speech from Oberlin, O., says: The confession of President C. T. Beckwith of the wrecked Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, now in the possession of the federal authorities is a story so startling (Continued on Page Two).

A TRAGIC TALE OF THE SEA

Nine Men Lost off a Massachusetts Fishing Schooner.

Provincetown, Mass., Dec. 10.—The Boston fishing schooner Fish Hawk arrived here late tonight with nine men of her crew missing and believed to have been lost in attempting to reach shore while the vessel was temporarily aground on Peaker Hill bar at 8 o'clock tonight. The men left the Fish Hawk, five in one dory and four in another in the belief that the vessel, which was then pounding on the bar, would go to pieces. Their bodies have not been recovered.

The bodies reported by the men were reported early tonight as coming ashore at High Light, right side up with one and clothing hanging about them.

The body of one of the crew of the schooner was washed ashore near Highland Light at midnight. This is believed to establish the fact that the nine men who left the schooner in the dories were lost.

FAMOUS BREEDER DEAD.

Middleton, N. Y., Dec. 10.—James C. Howland, once famous as a breeder of trotting horses, died here today aged 69 years.

A MURDER TRIAL.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 10.—John Walker was tonight convicted of complicity in the murder of Herman, a bartender, on October 6th. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. Jacob Dussold, alias Congdon, formerly of Buffalo, was sentenced a few days ago to life imprisonment for the same crime. Each claimed the other killed the bartender.

WEEK'S WORK AT ROSSLAND CAMP

Shipments Fall off Owing to the Bad Condition of the Roads.

Pretoria, Dec. 10.—The funeral train bearing the remains of the former president of the Transvaal, Paul Kruger, arrived here today and there was an imposing ceremony attending the removal of the casket from the train to the hall in which the body will lie in state.

The hearse, which has been specially constructed for the occasion, was escorted by a uniformed bodyguard, composed of former members of the Boer artillery and police. Preceding the cortège were Generals Botha, Smuts, De la Harpe, Dewar, and other Boer leaders, who were followed by the town councilors and burghers.

The streets along the line of the funeral march were lined with thousands of spectators, who paid a respectful homage to the dead president. Flags throughout the city were at half-mast and many buildings were draped in mourning.

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**For Solid Comfort
in Lighting,
Use ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

Better than all other lights, being brilliant, safe, clean and CHEAP. Try it.

B. C. Elec. R'y Co., Ltd.
35 Yates St.

A TRAGIC DEATH.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Apparently fearing prosecution because she had no money to pay for her room, a woman who registered at the Hotel Savoy under the name of Mrs. C. M. Hirsch attempted to suicide down a rope of sheets and blankets torn into strips from a fifth-story window today. She fell four stories, head first, to the brick pavement and was instantly killed. The police say her correct name was Myra Delarce.

AUSTRIAN DEADLOCK.

Vienna, Dec. 10.—Another parliamentary deadlock has arisen through the German radicals joining the Czechs and Southern Slavs in opposition to the government scheme to obtain parliamentary consent to a loan of \$1,400,000 for treasury purposes. The budget committee has rejected the scheme and the premier decided to prorogue the Reichsrat. The cabinet may resign. Premier von Korben is expected to do so in any event.

DEATH WATCH.

Is Set Over Murderer Now in Jail at Kamloops.

Kamloops, B. C., Dec. 10.—Tonight Captain Vicars, warden of the provincial jail, set the "death watch" over Joshua Bell, the colored murderer sentenced to be hung January 13. With the exception of being confined to the regular jail face the condemned man is proving a model prisoner. He has been granted permission to special consideration in the eating line and has addressed a letter to Sheriff Vail, in whose charge he legally is, demanding an improvement in his bill of fare.

Bell was found guilty and sentenced to be hung for the murder at Phoenix of a colored woman of the tenderloin who refused to marry him. He still entertains hopes of a new trial.

**RAILWAY PLANS OF
MACKENZIE & MANN**

Firm Makes Arrangements Giv-
ing Canada Third Transcon-
tinental Line.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—(Special)—In addition to the two railways mentioned in yesterday's despatches, Mackenzie & Mann are applying for a charter for a road from Sudbury to Port Arguel, which will give them a transcontinental railway, thus making a third road in Canada from ocean to ocean. The proposed road from Georgian bay through Ottawa will connect at Hawkesbury with the Great Northern of Canada. The proposed line from James Bay road north to Toronto, will also pass through Ottawa to Hawkesbury.

The Rev. H. T. Vorsey, of the Zion Congregational church, has been offered the nomination as aldermen and will run for the city council.

During the four months of the current fiscal year 25,000 immigrants entered Canada, of whom 11,000 came from the States.

DOMINION NOTES.

Peterboro, Dec. 10.—The American Cereal Mills have been closed down here and 400 men are thrown out of employment. The company claims they cannot compete with mills in the United States on export traffic, owing to higher freight rates and are obliged to close down in consequence.

Halifax, Dec. 10.—Mark Day of Lockport and another man named McFadden were killed and a third named Ernest Blades were probably fatally injured by a dynamite blast at Lockport yesterday.

A BAD FIRE.

Conflagration Threatening Portion of a Virginia Town.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 11.—Fire that broke out at 1:30 this morning in the lumber yard of Robinson & Co., Portsmouth, is beyond control of the entire Portsmouth department, and is burning through a wholesale block before a high wind. The fire district is bounded by High, Queen, Chestnut and Pine streets, and the property endangered comprises a big lumber yard, planing mill, lumber mill and sash and door factory. At 2 o'clock there had been no check to the progress of the fire and the residential section of Portsmouth is in danger. A high wind adds to the difficulties.

SERVA'S NEW CABINET.

Belgrade, Dec. 10.—The new cabinet is as follows: Premier and minister of foreign affairs, M. Pasics; minister of finance, M. Paesegović; minister of the interior, M. Proleotic; minister of war, M. Putnik; minister of public works, M. Velimirovics; minister of commerce, M. Adanovics; minister of justice and education, M. Nikolic. None of the regicides remain in the new cabinet.

M. Protic, the minister of the interior, held the same portfolio in the provisional government after the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga. Prender and minister of foreign affairs Pasics, who was leader of the Radical party in opposition to King Alexander, was in exile at Abbazia at the time of the murder, and Minister of Public Works Velimirovics was appointed president of the senate after the King and Queen were killed, and was president of the national parliament when elected King Peter. Minister of War Putnik was a colonel under the late King Milan, who dismissed him from the army, but he was reinstated later, promoted to be a general and was appointed chief of staff on July 30, 1903.

WORK FOR PEACE.

Washington, Dec. 10.—As president of the Interparliamentary Union Representative of the Missouri today brought to the attention of Secretary of State Hay the resolution recently adopted by the union at St. Louis urging the powers who signed the Hague treaty of arbitration to intervene for the stopping of the war between Japan and Russia.

Mr. Bartholdt suggested the property of the United States taking the initiative in urging the cessation of hostilities and pointed out that the treaty, which was signed by Russia and originally suggested by that power, contained a provision that intervention by a third power should not be considered an unfriendly act.

He contended that in resuming the proposal of mediation Russia had violated not only the spirit but the letter of the compact.

Secretary Hay promised to bring the action of the union to the attention of the President at an early date.

Always Remember the Full Name
of Active Bromo Quinine
on every
box
Cures Cold in One Day. Girls in Two Days.

E. W. Johnson

CEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO.

PORTS and SHERRIES

SANDEMAN & CO.
SANDEMAN, BUCK & CO.

OPORTO
JEREZ

(J. LIN PEMARTIN)

LAW, YOUNG & CO., MONTREAL
SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

**Selborne On
Scope Of Navy**
**First Lord of the Admiralty
Issues an Important
Statement.**
**Germany's Strength in This Arm
of Service a Menace to
Peace.**

London, Dec. 10.—In an official memorandum issued today dealing with the future distribution and mobilization of the British fleet, Lord Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, makes some interesting remarks on the development of foreign navies throughout the world, constituting, in Lord Selborne's view, a new and definite stage of naval affairs in the western hemisphere. It says:

"The United States is forming a navy, the power and size of which will be doubled by the amount of money the American people choose to spend on it. In the eastern hemisphere, a smaller but modern navy, that of Japan, has been put to the test of war and not found wanting. The Russian navy has been greatly increased, and with the exception of the Black Sea fleet, has been wholly transferred, or is in course of being transferred, to the Pacific. The navies of Italy and Austria have maintained their positions in the Mediterranean, but the expense has not been increased as in the case of other powers. The French navy stands, as always, in the forefront, and a new German navy has come into existence. It is a navy of the most efficient type, and is able to concentrate almost the whole of its fleet at home ports."

Dwelling on the improvement of the British fleet, Lord Selborne remarks that all the old battleships have been replaced by modern ships, and that Great Britain will have with her 20 modern cruisers, built with a four years' great speed, with armament as powerful as that of battleships, and altogether a great advance on anything which has preceded them. Lord Selborne then details the fleet changes. The Home fleet henceforth will be called the Channel Fleet, with headquarters at home. It will consist of 12 battleships, and a sufficient number of cruisers. The present Channel fleet will be renamed the Atlantic fleet, having a permanent base at Gibraltar, and consist of eight battleships and a sufficient number of cruisers. Affiliated to the Channel and Atlantic fleets will be cruiser squadrons, each of six or eight modern fighting ships, which will be combined into one squadron for training and under the commander-in-chief of the North American station.

In conclusion, Lord Selborne outlines the places for naval manoeuvres of 1905 and 1906, which will have for their object the testing of the new scheme, the object of which is that: "On a declaration of war, the fighting efficiency of the fleet shall be complete and instantaneous."

**All Eyes On
Chadwick**

(Continued from Page One.)

ling with relation to the monumental transactions of Mrs. Chadwick as to be almost unbelievable, but documentary proof has forced belief upon those who have heard the amazing story which is expected to prove the absolute undoing of Mrs. Chadwick.

The unequivocal statement is made in the statement of President Beckwith that the sum by which Mrs. Chadwick secured the immense loans was by written promise to deliver into the hands of the banker and that the bank would make the trustee of the \$3,000,000 estate which has just been returned to the world as an absolute myth.

The writer's promise delivered by Mr. Chadwick to Beckwith, was to the effect exactly that her affairs would be turned over to the Oberlin bank July 1, 1903. In consideration therefore President Beckwith and Cashier Spear were to receive \$10,000 each for their trouble. In addition the bank was to be given a bonus of close to \$40,000 when the loans had all been paid back. This complete statement answers fully the oft-repeated question, "What activated the two officials of the Oberlin bank in making the immense loans from the bank's funds without a scintilla of security?"

The story of how Mrs. Chadwick played with the two bankers, after having them once in her power, as told by Beckwith, is absorbing in the intensity of its interest. Mrs. Chadwick to calm the fears of the victims said she was a relative of Andrew Carnegie. The written confession of Beckwith goes into detail of the explanation made by Mrs. Chadwick as to the manner in which the estate was then being handled. The Park Banking Corporation was used simply as a depository for the securities according to the tale the Cleveland woman made the bankers believe. The estate was said by Mrs. Chadwick to be in the hands of trustees, all New York men, and named William Baldwin as one of them. Mrs. Chadwick said she could not get hold of the money except through Baldwin, whom the banker now believes to be a mythical person. Baldwin attempted to sell his business of handling the interest from bonds, and turned it over to Mrs. Chadwick as it became due. The bankers were told the yearly income was \$75,000. Repeated efforts were made on the part of Beckwith to get into communication with Baldwin, but they were always unsuccessful. An excuse was always ready concerning Baldwin was passed. The Oberlin bank was to be made the trustee of the estate as soon as the contract with the alleged trustee was ended, which was said to be July 1, 1903.

When that time came the Oberlin matter was said to be in such shape as to make it necessary for the estate to remain in the same hands for some little time longer. With the end of their troubles in sight and a golden harvest within their grasp, as the Oberlin bankers believed, they were put off to endure a tortuous anticipation which ended in the closing of the institution and the arrest of both the president and cashier.

In relation to the endorsement of notes by Beckwith and Spear the story of the banker goes on to relate that the notes were endorsed only as a last resource in the desperate chase for funds. He confessed he had intended to attempt to negotiate loans upon the note, but his nerve failed him. The endorsements were put on, it was explained, to make the paper more bankable.

The confession practically tells a story of how the Oberlin bank had been

used as a clearing house for Mrs. Chadwick's manipulations. One instance is that of the \$5,000 note held by W. L. Hayes and Harry Wurst of Elyria. The note was given by Mrs. Chadwick to Fay and Wurst with diamonds as security. They pressed for payment and finally threatened to sell the jewels. In dilemma the woman appealed to Beckwith. Both were of the opinion that the public sale of the diamonds would cause talk and endanger the plans that had been made. Beckwith settled the problem by taking up the note, giving his personal note instead, a note which he later took up by paying the cash.

Boston, Dec. 10.—In an interview today concerning the Chadwick case Herbert D. Newton said: "What Mrs. Chadwick's total liability may be I do not know, but I do know that she could never have borrowed the money she did in the manner she did without someone as an accomplice."

"I have heard that certain packages alleged to contain several million in securities have been opened in Cleveland and that they were worthless. If it is true I would like someone to tell me how it was that the woman induced Ira Reynolds to sign his name to a list of securities and then have the signature vouchsafed for by one of the most prominent ministers of Cleveland. I saw the voucher and the list of securities that Mrs. Chadwick was supposed to have deposited in the Wade National Park Bank. The list was signed by Mr. Reynolds as being in his possession, and his signature was vouchsafed for by the Rev. Charles A. Eaton."

**GOSSIP FROM THE
ROYAL CITY**

**John Kay's Death — The Chief
of Police Is to Be De-
posed.**

New Westminster, Dec. 10.—John Kay, the young fellow sentenced to be hanged on January 17th for the murder last spring of John Spital, of Lulu island, died at the provincial gaol here this afternoon. Kay was only 16 years of age and seemed to be weak mentally. The murderer of Spital was a cold-blooded one. Since his trial Kay has been very ill, and it was seen that he would not last until the day set by the law for his demise. Death was due to tuberculosis of the intestines. This is the first instance known in British Columbia where a condemned prisoner died while waiting his doom.

As a result of the recent police investigation, the official head of Wellington Miller, chief of police, is about to fall. Last evening at a public meeting two of the commissioners announced that drastic steps were about to be taken. Today it develops that his resignation has been requested, but he refused to give it. Another meeting of the commissioners will be held Wednesday, when it is expected Miller's dismissal will be announced.

Civic elections take place on Monday. Mayor Keary is almost sure to be re-elected.

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND

Condensed Milk affords the maximum amount of food energy, in the minimum bulk, conferring the greatest good to the infant with the least tax on the digestive organs. It surpasses all other foods for artificial infant feeding. Try it.

NOTICE

**Tenders for Foreshore For
Fishing Purposes.**

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to and including Thursday, 29th December, instant, from any person who may desire to bid for a lease for fishing purposes for the purpose of fishing for salmon fishing purposes. Further information can be obtained and plans upon which the various sites now offered to tender are shown and numbered can be seen at the Lands and Works Office, Victoria, and at the office of Mr. D. Robinson, New Westminster, and at the office of Mr. F. R. Skinner, Vancouver, and at the office of Mr. J. W. Johnson, Victoria. The lease will be for a period of three years, commencing January 1st, 1904, and ending December 31st, 1906. The amount of the annual rental will be determined by the amount of bonus offered. Each tender must state the No. of the site desired and must be accompanied by a certified cheque, made payable to the undersigned, to cover the amount of the first year's rental (\$100) and the amount of bonus tendered. Cheques will be returned to unsuccessful tenders.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works,
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 8th December, 1904.

PAINS IN THE CHEST.

Mr. John Clark, Port Hope, Ont., states:

"Last winter I was bad with a cold that I could not speak above a whisper and had great pain in the chest. A friend advised me to take Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and one bottle cured my cold which I believe would have proven very serious if I had not used this medicine."

—

Grand Bazaar

AND ENTERTAINMENT

Given by the Ladies of the R. E. Church,

In A. O. U. Hall, Yates Street, Tues-

day and Wednesday.

DECEMBER 13, 14.

Luncheon served on Wednesday from 12 to 2, 25c.

Admission—Afternoon, Free; Evening,

25c. Afternoon tea, 10c.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Thursday, Dec. 15.

KIRKE LA SHELL and JULIAN ED-

WARDS' reigning operatic success, the

"PRINCESS CHIC"

An Elaborate Production. Fifty-five Peo-

ple. Great Cast. Catchy Music. Tuneful

Melodies.

Prices—50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50. Seats on

sale Tuesday at Watt's.

Japanese Fancy Goods

(A Shipment of New Goods Just Arrived.)

Silk Goods, Lacquer, Chinaware, Porcelain

of All Kinds.

Bamboo Furniture Made to Order—Special

Reduction in Prices.

Oriental Bazaar 90 Douglas St.

Yokohama Bazaar 152 Govt. St.

Seats on sale at Watt's.

Get Your Holiday Suits From Ernest Schaper

The most reliable merchant on the Coast; carries the largest and most up-

to-date stock of Imported Woolens.

Business Suit at \$25.00 up

Trousers at 6.00 up

Oversuits, at 25.00 up



The Westside's Grand Tombola Now On

1st prize..... \$10.00
2nd prize..... \$3.00
3rd prize..... \$1.50
GIVEN AWAY FREE
With every one dollar cash purchase will be given a chance to secure one of the above prizes.

Quick Chances For Monday

To induce you to do your shopping early on Monday morning, commencing at 8:30 o'clock we will sell—

An Umbrella Bargain

Ladies' Presentation Umbrellas, 23-inch, steel rod, barrel runner, and good covers, fancy handles, **SPECIAL MONDAY**..... \$1.50

Xmas Ribbon Sale

Pure Silk Ribbons, all colors, with corded edges—
per yard..... 2 1-2c 5c, 8 1-2c
six and a half inch Taffeta Neck Ribbons, all colors, including Black: **SPECIAL MONDAY**..... 25c

Sale of Handkerchiefs

Ladies' Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, with narrow hemstitched borders. Worth 15c. each.

SPECIAL MONDAY..... December 11th, 1904. 10c

Do Your Xmas Shopping at the Westside

And take a chance in the GRAND TOMBOLA
\$150.00
Given Away.
Some one has got to win
\$100.00
Why Not You?

INTERIOR VIEW OF VICTORIA'S BIG CASH GROCERY.



As may be seen by the above cut, best that the markets of the world can establish which it is intended to represent is one of no mean proportions, and highly merits the name which it is best known by, "Victoria's Big Cash Store." The scene about Dixi H. Ross & Co.'s store is a busy one at all times during business hours, but for the past ten days it surpasses anything yet seen in the city. Hundreds of purchasers are to be seen daily making their Christmas purchases, fully satisfied that they are getting the very

best that the markets of the world can produce, and at the most reasonable rates that can be obtained in the city. Dixi H. Ross & Co. import direct and are thus in touch with the best producers. They are enabled to supply the very best at the lowest rates.

The display of Xmas fruits is the finest ever seen in the city and reflects well in which it is laid out.

The above gives a front view of the big store, and from a point of excellence the windows of Dixi H. Ross &

Co.'s store will compare with the best in the Dominion. In one of the windows may be seen one of the largest and choicest selections of wines and liquors alike suitable to set before prince or peasant, and at prices to suit the circumstances of all. The artistic and tasty manner in which the arrangement of this window has been carried out has not gone unnoticed. Here are shown ports, sherries, brandies, Scotchies, London Dry, Old Tom and not forgetting John Jamieson's and Burkes.

and the referee then called time, ending one of the hardest games ever witnessed in British Columbia.

The Game.

Capt. Goward won the toss for Victoria and with his usual good judgment elected to play uphill in the first half. This decision panned out well, for although the Garrison pressed hard in the first half, Victoria had the ball in the soldiers' territory most of the second half. The ground was slippery, but fairily firm.

Simons kicked off at 2:40 and Victoria was at once forced to play a defensive game. Simons put in a good shot which S. Lorimer saved and the sturdy full back stopped another rush a moment later, although this time it was at the expense of a corner. Matthews sent the ball behind, and from the goal kick Berkely passed to York who transferred the leather to J. Law.

The centre forward made a good rush, but his shot just missed the post. Victoria tried again, but Paley cleaned a beautiful centre of York's, which looked very dangerous. The Garrison then took the ball down the field and kept it there. Goward, S. Lorimer and Finlaison had their work cut out to prevent the soldiers tallying. Goward saved at the expense of a corner and when this brilliant little full back is forced to do that things are pretty serious. Matthews made a beautiful corner, but the ball was then banged behind the goal. Nothing daunted, Matthews secured the ball from the goal kick and tested Finlaison with a hot

shot. The Victoria sentinel saved by punching the ball out and Thompson cleared. The soldiers came again and Hazelwood did his best to score, but although Finlaison slipped, he proved equal to the occasion and made a save. The Victoria forwards attempted to break away, but they hardly ever succeeded in passing the Garrison half backs, who were putting up a magnificent game. When the Victoria forwards did get away though, they were very dangerous, especially Lawson and York, who bothered the soldiers considerably. Lawson made one fine sprint in this half and just failed to score. Walter Lorimer also made a good rush from centre half right up to the Garrison backs, when he unfortunately fell. Lawson got the ball and missed the post by a few inches. The soldiers retaliated by making a number of furious rushes, which kept the Victoria backs busy. Goward saved time and again, just before the close of the half, Finlaison slipped a daisy cutter from the dangerous Matthews, which looked sure to score.

The game became very fast and exciting in the second half. The Victoria United men made the most of the eight down hill tries in their favor, and the rate at which Jack Lawson went down the field made the soldier spectators stare in amazement. Lawson's sensational sprint three-quarters the length of the field, when he passed every man in sight and gave Worrall temporary heart failure, will long be remembered. When the auburn-haired boy passed the Garrison full backs, Worrall rushed out from the goal to meet him. Lawson promptly took a shot, but he was traveling so fast that he could not steady himself and the ball went just outside the posts.

The soldiers did not relish this narrow escape and the forwards pressed vigorously. The irrespressible Goward was always on the spot though, and with the able assistance of S. Lorimer and the hard working half backs, the Victoria goal was kept out of danger.

Only for a time, however, did the ball remain in Victoria's possession. Two hundred and fifty delighted soldiers immediately threw their caps into the air and yelled for about two minutes. Their applause had not died away, however, when Victoria snatched the game out of the fire by scoring fifteen seconds from time.

T. O. Baker, the referee, deserves a word of praise. He would stand no nonsense and his decisions were strictly impartial. The hearty cheers he received showed that his splendid work in a difficult position was thoroughly appreciated. For Victoria, H. A. Goward, J. Finlaison, J. Lawson, L. York, W. Lorimer and C. S. Thompson were perhaps the stars, although it is very difficult to pick out the best performances when all the boys worked so hard and played so well. As usual, Sergeant

Try Sunlight
Your money back if not satisfied.

Lever Brothers Limited
Toronto



Diamonds AND Diamond Jewelry



The Acme of all Xmas Gifts

Diamond Rings, single stone, \$10.00 and up
Diamond Rings, twin settings \$35.00
Thestone Diamond Rings \$35.00
Five-stone Diamond Rings \$35.00
Diamond Brooches Rings \$32.00 and up
Diamond Studs.
Diamond Stick Pins.
Diamond Set Cut Links, etc., etc.

A Gift Appreciated by a Lady An Evening Fan or Opera Glass

Evening Fans, beautiful effects, direct from Paris \$1.50 to \$30.00
Opera Glasses, the best makes \$1.50 and up
Opera Glasses, with rich pearl mountings, with handles.

A gift of a pair of Spectacles for Father or Mother will some very close to their best wishes. We carry a very large stock of Pocket Compasses, Reading Glasses, Lorgnettes, etc.

Among the Novelties

Cigar Cutters, in Gold, Silver and Gunmetal.
Gold, Silver and Gunmetal Pencils.
Copper and Bronze Trays.
Copper and Brass 5-o'clock Kettles.
Silver, Brass and Bronze Photo Frames.
Tea Sets in Copper.
Piano Clocks.
Silver and Glass Ink Stands.
Bronze Ink Stands.
Ash Trays in Bronze and Gunmetal.
Calendar and Memo Tablets.
Candles and Candleabras.
Fountain Pens, the best makes, \$2.00 to \$18.00.

Only 12 days left. Do your shopping early



Challoner and Mitchell
47 Govt St. VICTORIA, B.C.

In Gold Jewelry

Solid Gold Rings, ladies' and Gents' sizes..... \$1.75 and up
Solid Gold Baby Rings 75c. and up
Gents' Solid Gold Chains \$10.00 and up
Ladies' Solid Gold Chains,
Gold-Filled Chains \$1.50 and up
Solid Gold Brooches, pretty designs..... \$3.00 and up
Solid Gold Lockets \$1.75 and up
Gold-Filled Lockets and Charms..... \$1.00 to \$5.00
Solid Gold Chains-Gents' \$10.00 and up
Solid Gold Chains-Ladies' \$8.00 and up
Gold-Filled Chains \$1.50 and up
Solid Gold Scarf Pins \$1.00 and up
Gold-Filled and Silver Scarf Pins 25c. and up
Solid Gold Bracelets,
Gold-Filled and Silver Bracelets 25c. and up

Ebony Goods

Guaranteed Genuine Ebony. Imported Direct from France.

Military Hair Brushes \$2.75 to \$5.00
Hat Brushes 75c. to \$1.00
Cloth Brushes \$1.00 to \$2.75
Mirrors \$2.50 to \$4.25
Hair Brushes \$1.00 to \$3.00
Babies' Hair Brushes 50c. to \$1.25
Ebony Sets of Brush, Comb and Mirror \$2.00 to \$13.00
Sterling Silver Pierced Initials, to further enhance their beauty..... 50c. and 75c. each

Silverware

Shaving Mugs and Sets.... \$3.25 and up
Napkin Rings 25c. to \$2.50
Napkin Rings, Sterling \$1.00 to \$2.75
Cut-Glass Bon Bon Dishes \$2.75 to \$6.00
Cut-Glass Bowls \$7.50 and up
Fancy China Vases \$2.75 and up
Fancy China Plates \$1.25 and up
Fancy China Tea Sets.

Beautiful and Useful Gifts of Glass and Fancy China

Perfume Bottles 75c. and up
Pomade Jars 25c. to \$3.25
Puff and Powder Boxes \$2.00 to \$12.00
Pewter Shakers 50c.
Tooth Brush Holders.
New Style Atomizers \$1.25 to \$8.00
Cut-Glass Bon Bon Dishes \$2.75 to \$6.00
Cut-Glass Bowls \$7.50 and up
Fancy China Vases \$2.75 and up
Fancy China Plates \$1.25 and up
Fancy China Tea Sets.

See our counter of 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2.00 articles.



OUR GREAT SALE



Of Men's and Ladies' Slippers STARTS TODAY

We have a large assortment special for the Christmas trade.

30 Pairs Men's Kid Romeo Tan Slippers, reg. \$2.50, now.....	\$1.50
30 Pairs Men's Black Kid Romeo Slippers, reg. \$2.50, now.....	\$1.50
24 Pairs Men's Velvet and Plush Fronts, reg. \$1.75, now.....	\$1.25
30 Pairs Men's Fancy Slippers, all kinds, reg. \$1.25, now.....	\$0.75
25 Pairs Ladies' Felt Romeo Slippers, pink lined, reg. \$2.00, now.....	\$1.00
124 Pairs Misses' Patent Slippers at.....	75
60 Pairs Child's Patent Slippers at.....	50
64 Pairs Ladies' Fancy Slippers, reg. \$2.50 and \$2.00, now.....	1.50
Ladies' 1, 2, 3 and 4 Strap Slippers, Fine Kid.....	\$1.00 to 3.00

We are going to have a clean up in Slippers, and now is the time to do it. Come and see our windows for bargains.

JAMES MAYNARD
Odd Fellows' Block.

XMAS PRESENTS

There is nothing more comfortable than
A Morris Chair

We have them from \$8.25 to \$18.00. These are all solid oak; better ones are quarter cut and highly polished. We also have Fancy Old Parlor Chairs and Three Piece Suites in Mahogany.

These Suites in Silk Tapestry from \$35.00 up

Odd Chairs in Silk Tapestry from \$12.00 up

Smith & Champion

'Phone 718. 100 Douglas Street

RUGBY FOOTBALL

A Cheery Corpse.

To the Sporting Editor:

Sir.—You announce this morning that the South Park Rugby football team is dead.

We have no thought of dying, and are very much alive and—kicking.

Cheerful yours,

THOMAS CLARENDRIDGE BRIGGS.

Captain of South Park Rugby Team.

Victoria, B.C., December 10.

A Hard Practice.

The Victoria seniors and intermediates held a good Rugby practice at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon. The seniors will most likely go to Vancouver next Saturday. The juniors have decided to go then, and all juniors and intermediates are requested to turn out for a practice at Beacon Hill at 10:30 this morning.

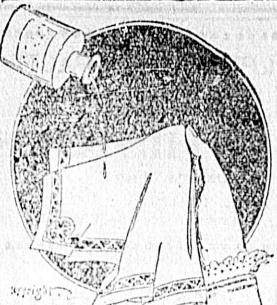
ATHLETICS.

Well Done, Victoria!

Mr. Clarke Gamble, of Victoria, now

taking an engineering course at McGill University, Montreal, represented his col-

(Continued on Page Seven.)



JUST A DROP OR TWO

—OR—
LORNA PERFUME(Wild Flowers of Exmoor)
An exquisite Perfume, very penetrating
on account of its strength.It is stronger than many 75c and \$1.00
extracts we have seen. We offer it at
50c per oz., 8 ozs. for \$3.50.It's a quick seller at that. See if you
ever bought a better at twice the figure.Cyrus H. Bowes
CHEMIST.
98 Government Street, near Yates Street.**For Sale--A Bargain****Modern 10-Roomed Dwelling**Near Government Buildings, James Bay; sewer connections,
etc. In first-class order.....\$2,750B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.**CARVING SETS**What Makes a More Useful Gift?
30 STYLES BEAUTIFULLY CASED in Sets of 3, 5 and 7 Pieces, including Meat,
Game and Fish Carvers.

We Import These Direct From Sheffield.

Fox's Sheffield Cutlery Store**BUSINESS LOCALS.**

Chap Dinner Sets at Cheapside.

Heating Stoves, all kinds, perfect
beauties, at Clarke & Pearson's, 17
Yates street.

Brass Bird Cages at Cheapside.

Williams & Co. for Dress Shirts.

Christmas Novelties

To suit all classes of people and purses.

Buy now and save 50 per cent, at the

B. C. Drug Store

27 Johnson St., near Store St.

Phone 356. J. TEAGUE

BUSINESS CHANCE**Restaurant**On one of the principal
streets, doing a good busi-
ness.

Rent moderate.

Price reasonable.

For particulars apply to

P. R. BROWN, LTD.

Phone 1076. 30 Broad St.

CARNATIONSROSES
FLORAL DESIGNS
CHOICE PLANTS

M. A. FARRINGTON

92 GOVERNMENT ST. PHONE 143.

Greenhouses, Esquimalt Road. Phone 219.

HOLLY

We Pay Cash for Berried Holly.

FLEWIN'S GARDENS

PHONE 1114. 36 SOUTH PARK ST.

Best Carpenter Tools at Cheapside.

GET YOUR XMAS CARDS
AND PRESENTS AT

Edward's Bazaar,

57 Yates Street.

And get a Coupon with Every Dollar Pur-

chase, or a chance in a drawing taking

place December 31.

See Our Window for the Three Prizes.

Meat Choppers are in great demand at

this season of the year. We have a

splendid line on the pattern of the Ente-

rprise, in three sizes; to cut one pound

per minute, \$1.75; to cut one and a

half pounds, \$2.50; to cut two pounds,

\$3.00 each. Weiler Bros., Government

street, Victoria, B. C.

While Mr. Stoddart may not be very

big in stature, he is certainly big in no-

tion, and has supplied for the good peo-

ple of Victoria one of the biggest dis-

plays in handsome holiday gifts and

jewelry in the city. See his advertise-

ment.

Ladder of Swords at Hibben's.

Everybody knows that Sea & Gowen,

the "Old Reliable" Haberdashers, on

Government street, always have some-

thing very nice to present to their pa-

trons at this festive season of the year.

It will pay you to give them a call.

The Outcast at Hibben's.

Williams & Co. for Fancy Vests.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC FOOTBALL PLAYER
likes to have the best he can get, and we
keep the Best that is manufactured in
Footballs, as well as everything in the
Sporting Goods line, Hockey, Golf Out-
fits, and Ammunition. If you are in need
of anything in this line just step into

BAIRNSIDE & CO.

115 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Also our Stock of Bon-Bons and
Christmas Goods.

Windsor Grocery Co.

Opposite Post Office, Government
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Social and Personal

A plethora of public entertainments that have practically monopolized the majority of the evenings, intended private dances, at home or other entertainments, during the last closed week. On Monday there was the opening production of "Dorothy" by the amateurs—a performance which failed to redeem in merit the promises of those in charge, but which furnished abundant excuse for half a dozen merry little theatre parties. On Tuesday there was another presentation of "Dorothy," and another harvest of box parties. Wednesday saw the attendance of almost everyone at the theatre, this time the attraction being the very artistic entertainment provided by those ladies who are interesting themselves in the consumptives' sanitary project, and which through an ingenious disposition to cater to certain wants, became most popular as the "tuberculosis concert." The theatre was in gala array for this particular occasion, and the programme pleased. As for the attendance, it was infinitely easier to enumerate those absent than those present—almost everyone displayed a personal interest in the good cause and those working in its behalf. Then Thursday—the Airon Club in their first concert marked by several innovations that are deserving of all the flattering things that have been said about them. "The Bended Bow," in which magnificent composition Mrs. R. H. Pooley sustained the strain with more than usual artistic capability; the "Tea-timer's May Song" with the obligato by Mr. Walter North; the solo for tenor, "Love" (Mr. A. T. Goward), and the old club favorite "Sweet and Low"—proved deservedly the favorites of the occasion. The evening was a signal musical treat—and again almost everyone was there. Friday and last evening were clear for private engagements—for those who did not crave rest. Next week the dancers and card players will have their innings again in compensation.

A thoroughly jolly dance was that of the Assembly Club on Friday evening at the hall on Foul street, the young folk, enjoying themselves to the full and the occasion being marked with that utter absence of stiffness or formality which makes for merriment. The ball room was as usual a charming study in light and color, and the music and floor conditions irreproachable. Among those present were Mr. and the Misses Leeming, Mr. Phil Austin, Miss Bechtel, Mr. Keefer, Mr. and Miss Laing, Mr. and Miss Clarke, Mr. E. McConan, the Misses Atkinson, Mr. Charles Wilson, Miss Nason, Mr. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bone, Mrs. and Miss Bouc, the Misses D. and E. Said, Mr. and Mrs. E. McQuade, Miss Anna McQuade, Mr. W. Winsby, Mr. L. S. V. and Mr. T. French, Mr. Miss Fawcett, Mr. A. George, Mrs. and Miss Mackay, Mr. McArthur, Miss E. Lindsay, Mr. J. Hart, Mrs. and Miss Spence, Mr. James Lawson, Mr. A. Belyen, the Misses L. and P. Garvin, Mr. J. H. Lawson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Brinchley, Mr. A. D. King, Mr. Gilbert Wilson, Miss Wilson, Miss Hardie, Miss Madge Walker, Mr. R. George, Mr. A. and Mr. C. Mackay, Miss Constance Fawcett, Miss Beth Hall, Mr. Sydney Child, Mr. Kenneth Hughes, Mr. C. McKilligan, Dr. Roy Dier, Miss McKenzie, Mr. A. Vaughn, Miss Leigh, Miss Muirhead, Mr. Sweeny, Mr. A. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Caron, Miss Camusia, Miss Mollie Nason, Mr. Gibbons, Miss Bowron, Mr. and Miss O'Keefe, Mr. Stanley Carter, Mr. J. Ray Simpson, Mr. J. Yale Simpson, Mr. Hitchcock, Miss Edwards, Mr. Newlin, Mr. Newlin, the Misses Fraser, Miss Ports, Mr. Finch, Miss Fletcher, Miss Kilpatrick, Miss Bessie Heamer, Mrs. Bryce, the Misses Cameron, Mr. Matheson, Mr. Fred, White, Mr. J. Arnold, Raynor, Mr. Roland Grant, Mr. Arthur Stuart, Miss Muriel Hall, Miss Cullin, Mrs. George Dickens, Mr. Stuart and a number of others.

The thirty-fourth annual banquet and reunion of that historic group, the British Columbia Pioneer Society, was held at the Hotel Driard on Friday evening under peculiarly pleasant auspices—the menu, the speeches, the songs, the reminiscent stories being all of high quality. The dinner of course saw all the new officers in their places, the elections a few days before having placed the affairs of the society for the ensuing year in the hands of the following gentlemen: Mr. Charles H. Ward, president; Mr. James J. Dougan, vice-president; Mr. Allen Graham, secretary; Mr. C. G. Johnson, treasurer; Hon. J. S. Helmcken, M.D., physician; Mr. Richard Hall, M.P.P., auditor; and Messrs. E. Pearson, W. S. Chambers, H. D. Helmcken, K.C., W. Harrison, G. H. Ross, J. Robertson and Captain Christensen, directors. Mr. Richard Hall retires from the presidency after a loyal and affectionate service to the society, the members of which appreciate to the full his unflagging interest in and efforts for the advancement of its interests. Among those present to participate in this year's pleasant reunion were: Mr. Richard Hall, M.P.P., His Worship Mayor Barnard, Hon. Premier McBride, Hon. Senator Macdonald, President Charles Hayward, Right Rev. Bishop Bridge, Hon. Abram S. E. Smith, U.S. Consul; Mr. C. E. Redfern, Mr. E. Wallace, Mr. J. Sears, Mr. J. Fitzgerald, Mr. W. Hall, Mr. T. Watson, Mr. A. Colman, Ald. Goodacre, Mr. W. H. Leader (Delta), Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. R. M. John, Captain Christensen, Mr. George Chadwick, Mr. W. J. Wriggsworth, Mr. E. Bray, Mr. William Thompson, Mr. Wm. Meldrum, Mr. Hardaker, Mr. J. E. Phillips, Mr. E. Wootten, Mr. H. D. Helmcken, K.C., Mr. James A. Douglas, Mr. George Kenny, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. L. J. Quagliotti, Mr. W. H. Price, Mr. J. Hall, Mr. J. Camp, Mr. James Bell, George Bishop, Mr. W. E. Ditchburn, Mr. Alexander Wilson, Captain Jacobson, Mr. A. B. Watts, Mr. D. Dunn, Mr. F. Bone, Mr. James J. Garrison, Mr. Braverman, Mr. N. Shakespeare, Mr. E. Pearson, Mr. A. B. Fraser, sr., and Mr. Herbert Cathcart.

The Tuesday Cotillion Club, organized two years ago, is now firmly established in its popularity among the dance-loving young people of Victoria, a fact very largely due to the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. Lester, whose thoroughness has produced wonders. Last Tuesday evening the usual reunion of the club was held, the programme of sixteen dances being so thoroughly enjoyed by the merry company that the dance was continued for an extra hour, and it was after two o'clock the merry-makers dispersed. There were among those present Mrs. Norton, Mrs. H. F. Langton, Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. Mainwaring-Johnson, Mrs. Heyland, Mrs. Newlin, Miss Bullen, Miss Heyland, Miss Newlin, Miss Mainwaring-Johnson, Miss Mackay, Miss A. Mackay, Miss Brown, Miss Monteith, Miss G. Hickey, Miss Campbell, Miss Irving, Miss Holmes, Miss Gladys Kane, Miss King, Mr. Miller, Mr. Langton, Mr. Ballen, Mr. J. H. Hirsch, Mr. Scott, Mr. Kirwan, Mr. Fletcher, R.N., Mr. J. A. Raynor, Mr. J. Gaillard, Mr. J. Cambi, Mr. A. Con, Mr. J. Lawrence, Mr. J. Patton, Mr. Brown, Mr. Macne, Mr. J. Patton, Mr. Irving, Mr. E. P. Colley, Mr. Reid and Mr. Monteith. The date of the next meeting of the club will be announced in these columns.

The third in a series of very enjoyable dances given in rotation by the three subordinate lodges here, for the benefit of Odd Fellows and their friends, was

held at the hall on Douglas street last Thursday evening, Dominion No. 4 being on this occasion the hosts, and the social committee consisting of Messrs. W. H. Gillies, James Bell and Thomas Ursuard, the seventy-five attended, the evening being a dancing affair, paced with dancing and cards for the non-dancers. Among those present were Mr. J. Bell, Mr. Thomas Booz, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Henderson, the Misses Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cullin, the Misses Cullin, Mr. A. Milligan, Mr. E. R. Stephens, Mr. T. Hawkins, Mr. W. Dresser, Mr. W. H. Wuxtable, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Dempster, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dickenson, Mrs. G. Carson, Mrs. A. D. Whittier, Mr. A. McAfee, Miss McCormick, Miss Worthington, Mr. A. Sherratt, Mr. McConnell, Miss Collis, Mr. Brayshaw, Mr. and Mrs. F. Nelson and Miss Nelson, Mr. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Tracy, Mr. George Jeeves, Mr. and Mrs. H. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. James Wilby, Mr. R. Dugay, Mrs. Billingsley, Mr. and Mrs. George Wilby, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chislett and many others.

The meeting place of the whist enthusiasts last week was at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Greenwood, 26 Kingston street, the gathering being on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Greenwood was assisted in her cares as hostess by Mrs. D. M. Patterson and Mrs. W. E. Ditchburn, while in the merry company were Mr. and Mrs. Runnalls, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ditchburn, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Morris, with Mr. Rivers as her vis-a-vis.

As the beginners' class formed by Mrs. Lester, and held on Wednesday evenings, during the season of 1904 has become overcrowded, and it having made extraordinarily rapid advance, it has been found necessary to form a second beginners' class, which will be held on Wednesday evening of each week, and the former class will be held on Friday evening and is known as the intermediate. All these classes are held every Monday evening, and the Twentieth Century Club meetings every Saturday. Thursday, the next dance being given on Thursday next, Juvenile classes an Friday and Saturday afternoons. Private lessons in which the two-step is assured in one lesson are promised by Mrs. Lester to those who are able to walk, but unfortunately for themselves have neglected the liveliest dance of all.

A very successful and enjoyable bazaar and At Home was held on Friday afternoon and evening at the home of Mrs. Lawrence Goodacre, Pandor avenue. The sale was under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the stately Methodist church, a large number of reasonable articles being contributed by the ladies and all finding ready sale. The pleasant residence, spacious as it is, was crowded beyond a dream and evening. The sale was opened during the afternoon and an excellent musical programme provided in the evening. The ladies are very much delighted at the success of the affair—which far surpassed expectations—and are deeply grateful to Mrs. Goodacre for the use of her home, which was tastefully and appropriately decorated for the occasion.

Mr. de Mille and Mr. Maclellan Vancouver, gave a very jolly progressive euchre party on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Dorothy Green of Victoria. Dainty prizes were given and were won by Miss Gertrude Charlesby, Miss Eva Springer, Mr. Lanterry and Mr. Plunkett. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Green, Miss Nellie Cambi, Miss Eileen Cambie, Miss Keith, Miss Boddington, Miss McEnery, Miss Walker, Miss Cambie, Miss Wolfe, Miss Gertrude Charlesby, Miss Moore, Miss Eva Springer, Mr. Merritt, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Ray Green, Mr. Lafferty, Mr. Bruce Smith, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Harold Sherwood, Mr. Frank Springer, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Charles Tupper.

At Christ Church Cathedral on Wednesday evening last, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ernest Sydney Mitchell, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Theophilus Mitchell of Vancouver, and Miss Beatrice Hooper, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Matthew Hooper and Mrs. Hooper of Fairfield road. The wedding ceremony was strictly private in consequence of recent bereavement in the family of the groom, Miss Laura Hooper and Mr. J. E. Mitchell of Vancouver supporting the priest at the altar, while the bride was given away by her brother, Mr. John Hooper. Miss and Mrs. Mitchell are now spending their honeymoon in the cities of the Sound.

Especially successful and enjoyable in every way was the novel self-tournament arranged for by Mr. A. J. C. Galley, and disposed of in the best of weather Thursday. The result was a

meeting between Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Goward and Miss Terrell-Drake. Among the other participants were Miss Langley, Miss Crease, Miss Perry, Mrs. Holland, Miss Cobbett, Mrs. Hugo Beaver, Miss Marni, Miss Loewen, Miss Musgrave, Miss E. Locow, Miss Bell, Mrs. Combe, Miss Pooley, Mrs. A. W. Jones, Mrs. Martin, Miss Laing, Miss Little, Mrs. A. P. Luxton, Miss Keefer, Mrs. Genge, Mrs. Burton, Miss Lampman, Miss Payne, Mrs. Neilson, Miss Boswell and Miss Todd.

The plans of the Prince and Princess Colloredo-Mansfeld, who are still visiting in Vancouver with their relative, Mr. Charles Stimson, have been somewhat disarranged through an accident of which the Prince was the victim on Wednesday. While visiting the Hastings mill Her Highness accidentally put her foot through a hole in the floor, a bad twist resulting. The accident prevented the Princess attending the dance at Pender Hall in her honor on Wednesday evening, and also kept her away from the charming dinner given in honor of the Prince, herself and the Comtesse d'Etchebogen, by Sir Charles Hibbert and Lady Tupper on Thursday.

A notably artistic feature of the so-called "tuberculosis concert" of Wednesday evening—which was one of the highlights of the week—was the hour dance introduced by Miss Delle Seil in the Persian tableau scene from "Lalla Rookh" so sweetly arranged by Mrs. Croft. The dance proved to be a remarkable exposition of the poetry of motion, enacted with professional abandon and the confidence born of thorough training. Inquiry elicits the information that Miss Seil was taught the pretty Oriental dance by Mrs. Simpson, whose pupil certainly does great credit to the instruction received. The origination and teaching of fancy dances is an art in itself and few cities of Victoria's population can boast a more successful or capable instructor than Mrs. Simpson has proven herself to be.

The past few days have marked a fatal period for the ducks and geese in the neighborhood of the Saanich peninsula and the islands adjacent thereto. Eleven or twelve hard-shooting young Victorians—among them Messrs. Bert, Todd, Gresley, J. C. Bidot, C. Wurtele, Seabrook, R. J. Ker, Macrae and others—went out to Sidney by special train Friday night. Thence they were to go to Fulford Harbor, being picked up by the Iroquois and returned to Sidney. A special train is to bring them home—with their game—this evening.

Throughout the United Kingdom, France, the United States and Canada the custom of New Year's calling among gentlemen promises to be generally revived this season, the fashion on this occasion having been set by President Louis of France in ordering the re-opening of official calls. At Government House here, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, will receive callers from 3 to 6 on Monday, the 2nd proximo—New Year's Day falling this time upon a Sunday.

The engagement was announced at the card party given by Mr. Maclellan and Mr. de Mille in Vancouver on Wednesday evening, of Miss Sophie Tupper, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Hibbert and Lady Tupper to Mr. Cecil Merritt, son of Col. and Mrs. Merritt of London. Eng. Mr. Merritt, is a member of the firm of Boyd, Burns & Co., and who is a general favorite both in Vancouver and in Victoria, was cordially congratulated upon his good fortune by all present.

An interesting and enjoyable At Home that was largely attended by the ladies of the Congregational church, was held at the residence of Mrs. Talbot, Cook and Pandor streets, on Friday. During the evening the company were treated to excellent music, both vocal and instrumental, the following contributing to the pleasure of those present: Miss L. Talbot, the Misses Scowcroft, Miss Cooper, Miss Fisher, Mr. Kinnaid, Mr. Nelands, Mr. Talbot and Mr. Knight.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Laing have issued invitations to their friends for an At Home next Friday, marking the breaking up of the Collegiate school for the Christmas vacation. A musical drill and a presentation of an English play of merit by the scholars are among the features of entertainment promised the guests of the occasion.

Adequate arrangements are already under way for the annual Cinderella dance under the auspices of the Daughters of Pitt, which will be given at Assembly hall during Christmas week. Sammon's orchestra has been secured for the event, and it is announced that the children will reign supreme until 9:30—their supper hour, while which adults may join the merry throng.

The Ladies' Hockey Club are perfecting arrangements for a smart dance with Miss Heater, whose other Terminal City guest, Miss Gowdy, has just returned home.

Miss MacLean Helliwell has returned to her home in Toronto, after an extended visit with relatives on the Coast.

It will occasion deep regret to the many friends of Dr. I. W. Powell to learn that he is again confined to his residence by a severe attack of sciatica.

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... WHEN THROUGH SHOPPING ...

Drop into our place and try a cup of fresh, hot

"BLUE RIBBON TEA"

As a refresher. We are demonstrating every day.

Mowat's Grocery, 77 Yates Street

Free Silverware with Every Sale.

SPORTING NEWS

(Continued from Page Three.)

In the inter-collegiate sports in Toronto against Toronto University, he won the mile race and was third in the half mile. It will be remembered that he was a member of the dist South African contingent.

THE HUNT.

Splendid Run.

The men of the Victoria Hunt Club took part yesterday afternoon, and it was very much enjoyed. There were seventeen riders out for the sport, of whom six were ladies; one who is only nine years of age, jumped as well as anyone. It was her first day's hunting, and she finished among the first night, having taken everything.

The course led over Meares, Conn and Bowden's King's, Glendinning's and Irving's land, finishing up through a wooded lane at Cedar Hill. At several fences there was a little difference of opinion between horse and rider, and it was only by dint of much shouting and dawdling and going behind with three-year-old clubs, that they gained the other side of the fence.

The next run will take place from the Gorge bridge at 2:30, the time having been altered on account of the days being so short.

HOCKEY.

Ladies' Team Victorious.

The Victoria Ladies' second hockey team defeated the Victoria Girls' by a goal to nil at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon. The game was very hotly contested, and play was even all through. It was anybody's game until the last minute of time.

Men's Practice.

At 3 o'clock the men's team had a fine practice game. B. Schwengens' team won, the score being 5 goals to 3. Judging by the manner in which the game was played, the team in the field against Vancouver next Saturday, a stronger aggregation than the one which won the championship last year. All players are requested to turn out at the usual practice at 10:30 this morning, the last before the start with Vancouver on Saturday. The Victoria team will be playing on Tuesday night from the following players: R. Jaegers, L. York, K. Gillespie, B. Schwengens, A. Gillespie, J. Hart, H. R. N. Cobbett, H. Gillespie, K. Scholz, B. Tye, C. McLean, A. McLean, R. MacIn, W. Winsby.

HANDBALL.

West End Games.

The weekend games in the J. B. A. A. handball tournament will be well worth witnessing. They are as follows: 9:45 a.m., S. Jost and J. Finlayson vs. R. Woods and D. Mowat; 10:15 a.m., D. Jones and W. Jesse vs. F. Smith and D. Jones; 11 a.m., R. P. Peeler and K. Hughes vs. S. McSmith and J. Leeming; 11:30 a.m., S. Jost and J. Finlayson vs. J. Hunter and A. Belyea.

On Monday evening at 7:30, D. Jones and W. Jesse will meet R. Woods and D. Mowat, and on Wednesday at 7:30, last year's champions with their combinations with C. B. Kennedy and W. T. Andrews. The standing to date is as follows:

P.D. Won. Lost.

Smith and Sutherland 4 3 1
Jones and Jesse 6 4 2
Jost and Finlayson 5 3 2
Leeming and Belyea 4 2 2
Peeler and Hughes 2 1 1
Pettingell and Hart 4 1 3
Smith and Leeming 4 0 1
York and Pendray 1 0 1
Kennedy and Andrews 2 0 2

BILLIARDS.

The Driard Tournament. There was a very close game in the Driard tournament last night between Mr. Jos. Anderson and Mr. F. H. Sargison, who received 75. The game resulted in a victory for Mr. Anderson, who reached the required score, 230, when his opponent had scored 243.

CYCLING.

The Six-Day Race. New York, Dec. 10.—Madison Square Garden was crowded with bicycle enthusiasts tonight to see the finish of the six-day bicycle race. When the winners of the \$2,500 purse flashed across the line after a heart-breaking sprint between the leaders, they were given an ovation.

Notwithstanding handicaps which came up to mar the success of the riders, all were settled and the race proved interesting. There were 6,000 spectators in the garden at 2 o'clock this morning, many of whom stayed through the finish, and all day long the numbers were augmented.

Root and Dorlon, and Stol and Vanderstuyt were the leading teams at daylight, but they were pushed by Samuel and Williams, and Gonzo and Breton, who were inspired with renewed courage. Root and Stol were the best men of their respective teams and rode all day with great dash and vim. Samuelson, the holder of the unpeaked mile record, electrified the spectators many times during the day by his sprints. Starting from the top of the high bank, he would get 25-yard start before the leaders could reach their highest speed. Once he gained a lap, but after a stern chase of three miles Root and Stol caught him. In the afternoon Keegan and Logan started the sprint by speed riding for a couple of laps, easily outdistancing the others. Then Keegan reversed him, keeping up the distance. Logan, when he left the track, did not get off his wheel, being held on it by Hugh McLean. After Keegan had made his distance, Logan took his place. This exchange was repeated five times. McLean holding each man on his wheel and shoving them off for a flying start. Despite this fast pace he rarely led, Keegan and Logan, the work of Keegan was especially noticeable, as he suffered a fractured nose and badly wrenched shoulder early in the week. A feature of the riding tonight was the apparent freshness of the riders. They had been given no stimulant, and despite the awful grind of the last six days, they showed fine stamina.

The race opened at 12:30 o'clock on Monday morning, with 18 teams competing, the race gradually dwindling until but seven were left. Some of the competitors left the track because the demands of the race were beyond the limit of their endurance, and a number of others quit, alleging that one of the teams had a lame competitor. The team which finally won the race had been riding hard and fast all the week and the victory was anticipated.

Despite the distance attained by the winners, it did not compare with the record, 2,732 miles and four laps, made by Miller-Waller in 1899.

Root and Dorlon won the six-day bicycle race tonight by ten lengths.

Stol and Vanderstuyt finished second. The other riders came in the following order: Samuel and Williams, third; Keegan and Logan, fourth; and Gonzo and Breton, fifth. The final scores were: Root and Dorlon, 2,736 miles; six laps; Samuel and Stol, 2,736 miles; six laps; Samuel and Williams, 2,736 miles; six laps; Keegan and Gonzo, 2,736 miles; four laps; Fogler, 2,736 miles; four laps.

The record for the time was four laps.

Real Estate

FOR SALE

P. R. Brown Co., Ltd.
30 BROAD STREET.

FOR SALE—Douglas Gardens; the only choice lots on the market. Price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Burns avenue, corner, 7-roomed dwelling, with cellar and attic, nice garden with 6 fruit trees in bearing; only \$1,800.

FOR SALE—Ten acres, Saanich district, small dwelling, barn, chicken houses, etc., 80 fruit trees, 1,600 strawberry plants in bearing; no rock; price, \$1,000.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay, 3 lots and 8-roomed cottage, nice house, \$2,800.

FOR SALE—Stanley avenue, new bungalow, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Four miles from town, 20 acres, of which 12 acres are cultivated, orchard light timber, principally oak; orchard of 140 fruit trees in bearing; 5-roomed cottage, brick dairy, large barn, three wells of excellent water; good roads. Price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Bellot street, east of Cook street, two-story, with brick foundation, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences; a nice house; on easy terms.

FOR SALE—Pine street, good lot, 55 feet by 135 feet; no rock; assessed value, \$240; our price, \$125.

FOR SALE—Blanchard street, lot 20x90, with two-story building in good condition, cheap; would make a good factory.

FOR SALE—James Bay, corner lot, with 5-roomed dwelling, only \$1,800.

FOR SALE—Pandora street, 10-roomed dwelling, all modern conveniences; \$3,000.

FOR SALE—Niagara street, on car line, modern bungalow of 7 rooms; \$2,500.

FOR SALE—Water lot and dwelling, near the new school, good lot, crown granted and leasehold; cedar, sandstone and red sand stone. Particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—Fort street, near Linden avenue, 10-roomed dwelling, double front lot; well situated for private boarding house.

FOR SALE—Esquimalt road, with frontage on beach, ½ acre and 8-roomed house, \$2,500; terms.

FOR SALE—Pandora street, lot 60x120, 6-roomed cottage; only \$1,600.

FOR SALE—210 acres, Lake District, excellent fruit soil, plenty of water; only \$5,250.

JUST ISSUED—Revised list of farms for sale in all parts of the province; call or write for one.

P. R. BROWN CO., LTD.
30 BROAD ST., VICTORIA.

J. E. Church

14 TROUNCE AVENUE. BROKER

AD ELEGANT HOUSE of 11 rooms, with attice and basement, close to car line, well built, beautiful lawn and shrubs; \$1,600 cash will bring it; balance on very easy terms. This house is well worth the money, and a home you will be proud of.

FARM SACRIFICED—An opportunity to get hold of an 100 acre farm, favorably located, situated in one of the oldest settled communities on this island; 30 acres cleared. This ranch adjoins land now being randomized, so that it can be sold for \$300 to \$400 per acre. We have been instructed to sell for \$18.00 per acre, and on very easy terms. Look this up at once.

AGENTS—German Alliance Association of New York; assets, \$12,674,000. Fire Insurance Written.

TO RENT—Furnished house for few months; chose situation.

LARGE LOTS on Clarence street, James Bay; sewer on street. Price only \$500 each, on easy terms.

SEVERAL NICE FARMS in Cowichan district and Sonomos, at reasonable prices.

SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, Richmond road, can be purchased by monthly payments of \$15; interest at 4 per cent.

NORTH DAIRY—5 acre blocks of land still lead as the cheapest, best and nearest sites for homes.

E. A. Harris & Co.
33 FORT STREET.St. James street; 6 room cottage; 55x15 lot; very easy terms.....\$1,300
Simeon street, 60x10.....\$100
Michigan, corner lot.....\$100
Harrison street, 50x10.....\$50
Harold street, 60x120.....\$700
Langford, Victoria West, 62x120.....\$23
Cordova street, lot 60x120.....\$700
Battery street, lot 60x120.....\$300
South Turner street, 50x10.....\$50
Facing Park, 2 lots, and 6-room cottage.....\$950

Shooe street, 7 room house; bath and pantry; sevred; modern improvements; 2 lots; fine view.....\$1,350

Pandora street, 7 room house and lot. Terms\$2,250

Esquimalt road, facing sea, 1-4 acre, 10-roomed house\$2,500

Superior street; 6-room cottage; bath and cedar; electric light; \$80x175 lot 3,000.....\$22

MEETINGS.

THE VICTORIA NO. 2 BUILDING SOCIETY—Take shares in the above society and build your house on money obtained free of interest, payable by easy monthly instalments. A. St. Flint, Secretary, 45 Trounce Avenue. 69

WANTED TO RENT.

THE VICTORIA DANCING CLUB, after which the new and popular dance, "The Victoria," was named, by the originator, Mr. A. H. Maynard, will give a Leap Year dance, in the A. O. U. W. Hall, No. 31 Broad street, on Wednesday, the 14th, a Committee of twelve, and will continue the dance in regular Leap-Year manner. Tel. No. 3608. 611

PROFESSIONAL NURSE.

MRS. HOOD, of 75 Pembroke, is prepared to receive any case of nursing. Telephone 6962. 611

OFFICES TO RENT.

TO LET—Offices, the very best position in Victoria; three small rooms, with or without furniture; steam heated; electric light; partitioned floors; Janitor's apartment. Over Imperial Bank, corner Government and Yates streets. Apply Norton Printz, 20th Century Business Training College. 610

OFFICE—A going concern—Good will and furniture of a large first-class, private boarding and lodging house, doing a thriving business; best of furniture. Cheap. For full particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. 610

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—The Matrimonial Register, containing descriptions of gentlewomen, from \$200 to \$15,000, will be mailed to your address, securely sealed. Price 10 cents. Interstate introducing Society, P. O. Box 265, Vancouver, B. C. 611

ROYALTY PAID ON SONG POEMS and musical compositions, we arrange and popularize. Particulars free. Pioneer Publ. Co., 507 Baltimore Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 611

MISSCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Fancy string double bass, cheap. Apply "D. B." Colonist office. 611

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Ladies' blouses, dress and underskirts, children's coats, dresses and aprons. Boys' heavy hose a specialty. Ladies' cashmere hose. E. Hewittson, 93 Douglas street. 611

TO LET—In central part of city, dry, well-ventilated stable, with water. Apply Box 42 Colonist office. 611

OFFICES TO RENT.

TO LET—Offices, the very best position in Victoria; three small rooms, with or without furniture; steam heated; electric light; partitioned floors; Janitor's apartment. Over Imperial Bank, corner Government and Yates streets. Apply Norton Printz, 20th Century Business Training College. 610

OFFICE—A going concern—Good will and furniture of a large first-class, private boarding and lodging house, doing a thriving business; best of furniture. Cheap. For full particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. 610

OFFICE—Second-hand.

FOR SALE—Two Mason & Risdon pianos, slightly used; one second-hand piano at \$75.00, and one second-hand B. & W. organ at \$50.00. Hicks & Lovick, 88 Government street. 610

FOR SALE—Pedigreed, registered Jersey cow, coming four; very gentle. This Plimley, Government street. 610

FOR SALE—Four Royal Pekin ducks, young; also incubator in operation. 200 capacity. G. Headland, near Shore Bay. 611

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed, registered Jersey cow, coming four; very gentle. This Plimley, Government street. 610

FOR SALE—Equitable Road, new 4-roomed part of the city; modern in every respect; corner lot, full size, Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. 610

FOR SALE—New residence in best residential part of the city; modern in every respect; corner lot, full size, Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. 610

FOR SALE—Fancy string double bass, cheap. Apply "D. B." Colonist office. 611

FOR SALE—Two Mason & Risdon pianos, slightly used; one second-hand piano at \$75.00, and one second-hand B. & W. organ at \$50.00. Hicks & Lovick, 88 Government street. 610

FOR SALE—Pedigreed, registered Jersey cow, coming four; very gentle. This Plimley, Government street. 610

FOR SALE—Four Royal Pekin ducks, young; also incubator in operation. 200 capacity. G. Headland, near Shore Bay. 611

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Choice Building Site on Rockland Avenue

This property, commanding a magnificent view, is one of the finest sites for sale in the city, and can be purchased at a reasonable figure.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

Your Chickens Will Lay

AND WE CAN TELL YOU HOW.
USE EXCELSIOR MEAL. This being a special blending of all grain, cannot fail to bring good results.

DIRECTIONS—To be fed hot in the morning.

At Silvester Ford Co., 87-89 YATES STREET Tel. 413.

The Mikado Bazaar

Japanese Fancy Curios, Silk and Linen Goods
Hand Drawn Linen Turn-Over Collars
and Handkerchiefs 20c and up.

Great Reduction in Prices on All Lines.
138 GOVERNMENT ST., COR. JOHNSON ST

Americans Don't Believe Story

Reported Withdrawal of Great Northern and Alaska S. S. Co. Discredited.

Puget Sound Traffic Managers Give Vent to Their Feelings.

Yesterday morning's Post-Intelligencer showed how deeply stirred are the American transportation companies by the announcement published exclusively in the Colonist, that the C. P. R. might control the traffic to and from this city. The Post-Intelligencer has the following, which is deeply interesting to all Victorians:

The report that the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company is about to secure control of the marine carrying trade, both passenger and freights, between Seattle and Victoria, is vehemently discredited in this city. Charles E. Peabody, president of the Puget Sound Navigation Company, which owns and operates a line of steamers plying regularly between this city and Victoria, is most emphatic in his denial of any such a move being on foot. The story published in yesterday's Post-Intelligencer received greater credence than it otherwise would have from the fact that there have been persistent rumors for the past several weeks to the effect that all of the vessels of the Puget Sound Navigation Company and the Alaska Steamship Company had been purchased by a single concern. These two corporations, which are closely allied, own and operate about twenty vessels, all of which are running either on the Sound or between Seattle and Southeastern Alaska ports. Mr. Peabody is president of the Puget Sound Navigation Company and vice president and general manager of the Alaska Steamship Company.

The deal would involve in a way four great trunk lines—transcontinental, namely, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk line, the other two being the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroad companies.

The story is that the two chief factors in the alliance are the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific; that the former has agreed to abandon all interest in Victoria in favor of the Canadian Pacific, and that in lieu thereof the Canadian Pacific, save nominally, will discontinue its service to Seattle. It is known that many of the principal stockholders in the Canadian Pacific are

W. JONES

DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER,

City Auction Mart, 58 Broad Street, will conduct your sales profitably. Best results obtained. Immediate returns.

Liberal advances made. Residential sales our specialty.

W. JONES,
Phone 294.

Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

HARDAKER AUCTIONEER

I have received a large consignment of

Valuable Silverware

And will sell the same without reserve at my Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas Street,

Friday, 16th, 2 p.m.

The above goods are of excellent quality and beautiful designs. The like was never offered at auction in Victoria before. On view Wednesday and Thursday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Call and see for yourself.

Wm. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer.

**FREE
\$100 \$**

Every One Dollar's worth of goods purchased during December entitles you to one chance in the contest:

1st Prize—DIAMOND RING; value, \$60.

2nd Prize—GOLD WATCH; value, \$25.

3rd Prize—SILVERWARE, your choice; value, \$15.

W. H. PENNOCK
JEWELER,
61 YATES STREET.

Drawing takes place January 2.

AN AWFUL VOYAGE.

Puget Sound Lumber Carrier Has Rough Experiences.

Boston, Dec. 10.—The ship W. F. Danvers, which arrived from Port Blakely, Wash., after a voyage of 167 days, brought news of the loss of her boatswain, F. Collins, and a

story of dangerous and trying experiences.

Collins was washed overboard and drowned while the vessel was rounding Cape Horn. The vessel encountered a number of storms, but the worst was on November 14, just after passing Bermuda, when a hurricane blew her 200 miles out of her course. While the vessel was on her beam ends the cargo shifted. The rudder was broken and her upper and lower topsails were carried away.

Later the ship was picked up helpless by two tugs. Temporary repairs were made at Bermuda and the ship was towed to Boston by a tug. On the way up the coast a fireman on the tug was washed overboard and lost.

PUGET SOUND EXPORTS.

Increase in Output From Neighboring Sea Ports.

The tide of Oriental trade in provisions is again on the up turn, and during the month of October the value of provisions exported from Puget Sound was in excess of the same month during 1903, says yesterday's Post-Intelligencer. The increase was valued at \$22,583. So far, however, gains are slight, aggregating but \$20,781. Trade in other lines is also known to be improving, and from now on exports in all lines are expected to show notable gains.

During October there was a gain in the exports of every article of provisions except hogs and prepared beef. Tallow shows the largest proportionate gain, for where there were only twenty pounds shipped foreign in October of 1903, there were 5,675 pounds exported during the same month of the present year.

25 YEARS' TOLL OF THE SEA.

Excluding naval vessels, 13,716 ships of all descriptions, with a tonnage of 4,929,364, belonging to the United Kingdom, were totally lost in the 25 years ended June, 1903, says the London Daily Mail.

During the same 25 years, according to a Bluebook just issued, 6,541 of the wrecks and casualties to British ships were attended with fatal results to 40,340 persons, of whom 34,237 were members of the crew and 6,103 were passengers, pilots or other persons. The average annual loss was 1,613 persons, but in the last five years—that dating from June 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903—the number of lives lost was below the average, being 539 crew and only 25 passengers. The vessels lost in that year numbered 350.

During the year 1902-03, 5,690 seamen and passengers were saved from wrecks of British vessels everywhere, and of foreign ships on or near the coasts of British territory.

LUXURIOUS CHANNEL TRAVEL.

Gradually the 10-knot steamers of the Belgian government on the Dover-Ostend mail route will be replaced by new 23-knot turbine boats, says the Daily Mail.

The first of the new vessels is now on the stocks at Hoboken, near Antwerp, and will be fitted up most luxuriously with ladies' boudoirs, richly decorated smoking rooms and state cabins. The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy will be installed and will be at the service of the voyagers.

MOANA FOR AUSTRALIA.

On Friday evening the Canadian-Australian liner Moana started on her voyage to Australasia, with a full cargo of Canadian products and the following passengers: J. A. Lloyd, M. Burgess, Mrs. Hubert Wood, Rev. M. Richardson and wife, D. B. Moss, G. A. Wood, Mr. Koonan, Mr. McCullough, Mr. Webb and wife, C. E. Weston and wife, W. J. Plunkett, R. D. Hiscox, Allan Beverley, Mrs. Hamilton and child, H. M. Douglas, James Douglas, Mrs. Higgins, Dr. F. R. Foster, W. Hislop, M. I. Williams, E. Cee, R. Wright, A. Roberts, Mrs. Cox, Miss Cox, J. D. Patterson and wife, W. H. Kirby, J. Malcolm, Mr. Howe, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Haime, C. A. Knowles and wife, C. D. Stevens and child, Rev. Father Lee, A. J. Snowden, Mr. and Mrs. J. McAdam, Miss Vossay, Mr. Simon, Charles Glidden and wife, A. Pratt, A. Aiken, P. S. Conlrey, Mr. Laugham, J. D. Rogers, Mrs. Walsh, Miss Douglas, Miss A. Draper, W. Williams, S. Ballou, M. Bythew, Peter Remie, F. Anderson, T. Siren, M. A. Ross, Arthur Ross, Miss A. E. Ross.

MARINE NOTES.

R. M. S. Athenian arrived at Yokohama Thursday morning after a rough trip.

Stowaway Wallerstein is returning to pass in from San Francisco to Lady-smith today.

R. M. S. Tartar will sail from Victoria and Victoria tomorrow for the Orientals ports.

German steamer Germanicus is ex-

pected at the outerwharf at daylight this morning from Tacoma to load suttons of Fraser river salted dog salmon for Japan.

TATOOSHI REPORT.

Tatoosh, Dec. 10.—Morning—Cloudy, southeast, 14. Out German steamer Menes, schooner Bainbridge. Noon—Cloudy, east, 24. No shipping. Evening—Cloudy, east, 25. No shipping.

VICTORIA TIDES.

Today's tides at the port of Victoria will be as follows:

High water 8:34 a.m.

Low water 12:37 p.m.

High water 2:48 p.m.

Making Plain the Path.—It's a pretty large difficulty that the men of the Royal Engineers cannot find a solution for—and that without piling up costs. Witness an illustration: For some few nights past the darkness has been so intense between the Esquimalt road and the home of the soldiers brave and true, that peddlers with the best intentions and the cleanest consciences have occasionally plumped their reds and orange bushes which are instigators of bad language. It would involve expense to provide more electric lights, and so the engineers had a party out yesterday with two buckets of whitewash and the necessary brushes. A broad strip of whitewash adorns either side of the walk, and one cannot miss the way unless he tries to.

The Great Northern Railway Company has no intention of withdrawing from any territory in the Northwest which it now occupies. It has entered into no traffic arrangement with the Canadian Pacific for the division of territory or business. It will continue the policy in the Northwest to which it has adhered in the past, and has no plans for giving up anything.

The real cause of the discontinuance of the passenger service of the Great Northern from Victoria, S. D., on the mainland, as indicated in the Post-Intelligencer yesterday morning, is believed to be the failure of the city of Victoria to pay the subsidy of \$30,000 a year agreed upon when the steamer Victorian was placed on the run. The railroad company has now withdrawn the service until an agreement with the city over the matter can be reached. The city claims that all the conditions of the service named in the agreement have not been complied with.

Mr. Farrell, late W. H. Hill, first vice president of the Great Northern, and other officials of the road were up as far as Vancouver Thursday to inspect the coast line. Their visit had no reference to the Victoria matter. Yesterday the visiting officials made an examination of the tunnel in this city.

A CREAMY FOOD.

Scott's Emulsion is cod liver oil prepared as a food—not a food like bread or meat, but more like cream; in fact, it is the cream of cod liver oil.

At the same time it is a blood-maker, a nerve tonic and a flesh-builder. But principally it is food for tired and weak digestions, for all who are fat-starved and thin.

It is pleasant to take; children like it and ask for more.

AN AWFUL VOYAGE.

Puget Sound Lumber Carrier Has Rough Experiences.

Boston, Dec. 10.—The ship W. F.

Danvers, which arrived from Port Blakely, Wash., after a voyage of 167 days, brought news of the loss of her boatswain, F. Collins, and a

We'll send you a sample, free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

Drawing takes place January 2.

WEILER BROS., - - - Victoria, B. C.

Every One Dollar's worth of goods purchased during December entitles you to one chance in the contest:

1st Prize—DIAMOND RING; value, \$60.

2nd Prize—GOLD WATCH; value, \$25.

3rd Prize—SILVERWARE, your choice; value, \$15.

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<p

The Siege Of Port Arthur

By Richard Barry

On August 19 I ran eight miles to see the fall of Port Arthur. Most of this was up a mountain. It took me a month to get my breath, not from the climb, that was over in an hour, but from the spectacle. An iron chain of forts hung on the brow of a mountain range, and spitting fire at hosts of tiny brown figures swarming up as ants swarm over a pile of moldy crust. By night there was a change, searchlights playing pitch and toss in the dark and star bombs mummy-peg with the mountains. Thus it went day and night for three months and a half. After a while I got down into the action and saw the human impetus, the pallor and agony of it; the unspeakable bravery. I saw four grand assaults, eight skirmishes, seven bombardments, two naval battles, and the sweat and toil of monster heroism in downright hard digging of dirt and shale such as laborers for money dream not of. Therefore, some excuse exists for the following conclusions.

I did not see the fall of Port Arthur, but I saw something greater—the stand of Port Arthur. Looking back, it seems a dream, at times ugly, like a nightmare; more often a cheerful bar bet through the coating of man's life. For I learned that the tales history records and romance weaves of Thermopylae, Acre, Syracuse, Troy, Jerusalem are not the oracles of a poet's dream, cut with a bomb stick at night, but that these things actually do happen. What is more, that you and I have touched shoulders with an age that has produced men as willing to fight and die for the grand old cause as any that ever trod the earth. Yet it was glory too costly for joy. When I think of that mighty panorama, of batteries peppered by shrapnel, but hanging to the work like microbes to disease, of the wounded whom no first aid could touch and of the dead whom no burial service came near; of the suffered creeping, digging in the night, bounded by shells of the infantrymen in assault, losing comrades, right hand messmates, never pausing, onward going, the dots of fossil clay, hid along the slopes until a handful out of a host crevices up and flings itself, fanatical with the lust of battle and worn in the charge so that life can never be the same again in sweetness, into the redoubt, paid for a dozen times in blood, and which even then is but the introduction to agony more terrible, for beyond, rising tier on tier, series on series, are redoubts and forts, moats and batteries, until the soul grows sick to think that Port Arthur must be bought with sacrifice so vast.

The Japanese did not take Port Arthur on August 19, as previously arranged, because they were fighting not man alone but Nature, who did well by the Russians. They had not only forts and batteries and a great foe to face, but a mountain range. A mountain range so devised by some power greater than the military engineers that every eminence was commanded by at least two and some by a dozen others. The forts were built on the shoulder of these mountains, and it is notorious that though earthworks may cave, mountains are not much affected by shell fire. That is why the fact that the Japanese have thrown twenty tons of steel and iron, bursting, into Port Arthur has not sufficed to reduce the fortress. I do not believe the Japanese shell fire has done much harm. I know that only about one in four hundred of the Russian shells has done damage, and shells need no fragmentation, and lets the hotel correspondents hear the commanding at Chefoo, seventy miles away, but for casualties we must look to bullets, which make little noise and little wounds. There have been about fifteen millions discharged at Port Arthur in three months. And by this time thirty million pieces of steel flying about are found to hit a few hearts in Japan and other hearts in Russia. Even though men have been known to get them in the brain and walk off, many are sure to find arteries and spines. Some 30,000 Japanese have got them thus, for good and all, or for the action. How many Russians, Stoessel alone knows. Despatches said four days ago that the 203 hill was captured, and that this was a strategic point, and gave the Japanese an uncommanded of the town. We have had three despatches very frequently for three months. They are from the Japanese, who must report progress. The command of the town is not essential. It is not Port Arthur, but Stoessel, that Nozi is after. Just as it was not Richmond, but Lee, that Grant was after.

As for the strategic position, no one can say that any one fort at Port Arthur is the key. Very clever engineers were assisted by nature in devising those forts, and the result is that no single one can be said to be the key. All are so arranged that each is commanded by two others or a dozen others, so that when one is taken the Russians turn their guns on it and make it untenable. Such is the condition at 203—the Japanese have driven the Russians out, but they cannot manage guns there, nor do they use the places for an advanced position for another assault. Ten years ago, when the Japanese took Port Arthur from the Chinese in a single day, one fort, Issusai, taken, the others fell. That was the key. Today no single fort is the key. Two hundred and three is dominated by the Table fort, the Table fort by the Chair fort, the Chair fort by Golden hill and Golden hill by Liaoishan, and after all of this is taken only the west has fallen. Then remains the east. Yet to take 203 is an advance. I walked ten miles on

September 19 to see the taking of 203: two months and a half of sapping and waiting, then one day of assault has turned the trick.

Though it may not mean the fall of Port Arthur or the command of the city, it means the beginning of the end. This is the reason that practically every contradiction in the Russian story is true. Of course, all report comes from Port Arthur. One of the silliest is that the Japanese will massacre the garrison when the citadel surrenders. To massacre means to kill wantonly, but they will kill. So would you kill, and viciously as they do, had you had your Red Cross flags and your flags of truce fired upon, had you seen your wounded comrades shot before your eyes, had you been held above your dead, unable to bury them, while the midsummer sun stilled you; had you been held to steam for months in your own juice under the tents allied with nature. No, You would

and weather the Alps, for he will find the Manchurian mountains bleak with wind, snow and bare of cover. He is fortunate in his soldiers. They are marvels of endurance. They seem to stand anything. They exist on promise, and conquer all things, save when heavily reinforced, they never give in.

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but no privates carry swords. When officers get in opposing trenches they use their swords, snapping heads off clean as boys snap weed tassels. But there are no trained bodies of these swordsmen. It is a civilized army, as Russia and the world are learning.

Fort Arthur! The Japanese soldier! Could I ever finish telling of either? One the apex of the world, the climax of all things political, scientific, poetic, human; the other the apotheosis of soldiery virtue. And when we say soldiers' virtue, do we not sum up manly virtue? The subject calls, the place, the man, call. Is the world deaf? Can it forever see these heroisms performed in its dooryard? Maps obliterated, continents swamped, new civilization eventuated, and not take notice?

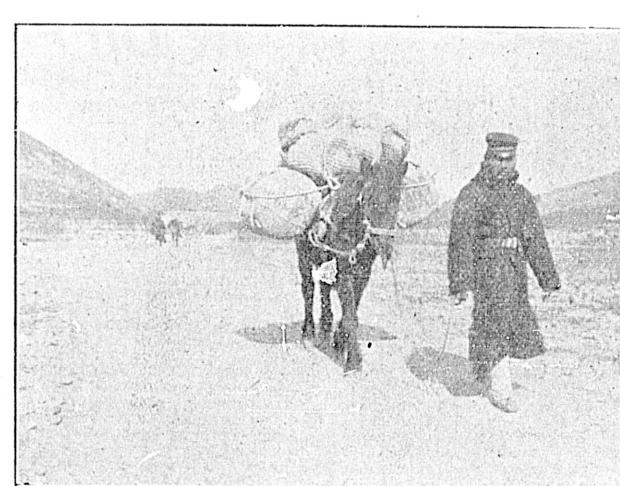
determined upon making a final stand at Liaoishan, where 10-cent guns have been mounted in a position at once commanding and well nigh inaccessible. This is to be the citadel of ultimate refuge, and steps are now being taken to render it impregnable. Ten-cent guns (3.9 inch), however, are not very formidable weapons in the face of such artillery as the besiegers command. This gun, an officer, we learn from the Japan Mail, declares that the blockade is now of the most rigid description, and that the passage of provision-bearing ships is out of the question. Hitherto the enemy has been able to send messages and his method of doing so long escaped Japanese observation. But it has now been discovered that his plan was to conceal despatches under the thwarts of small Chinese fishing boats, which the Japanese did not subject to any careful examination. The

WITH THE JAPS AT PORT ARTHUR

The accompanying unique photographs were taken inside the Japanese lines about Port Arthur by a special correspondent of the Colonist, and depict some of the most recent events of the siege. These are the very latest views of the war that have appeared in print.



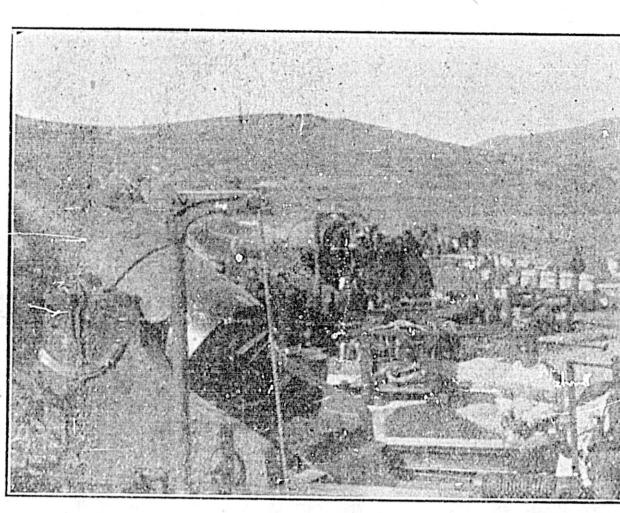
In the Japanese trenches at Port Arthur, within three hundred yards of the Russian Fort Keekwan. The men ate, slept and lived for days in those works waiting the word to storm the Russian batteries. This photograph was taken as the reserves were preparing for the assault on the afternoon of October 29.



The Shell-strewn Road. This bit of the Port Arthur main highway is within gun but not rifle range, and provisions are taken to the Japanese troops as shown, there being 400 yards between each horse-and-man. More than 2,000 shells fell here in less than two months.



Pure and Impure Water—The stream in front of the sentry is good water from the mountains around Port Arthur. That behind him is poisonous marsh liquid, further polluted by army sewage and horses killed in the battles. The sentry's duty is to prevent soldiers taking the impure water.



11-Inch Mortars Bombarding Port Arthur. These huge guns were hauled by Japanese soldiers up the mountains, set on concrete bases 8 feet deep, balanced, adjusted and put into action, all under heavy shell fire. These guns are Japanese make and throw an 11-inch shell. This battery is located about one mile from the Russian lines.

ing, you say. Good wine always needs not massacre, but you would kill, be it. Nogi has fought the campaign in cause war is not an afternoon tea or a masterly fashion. It has been said he Queensbury contest. And you would kill as many and as long as you could, because you would be out for blood with your throat on the razor edge of death. I make no criticism of the Russians for holding the Japanese in the trench of their own dead, for shooting wounded lying between the lines, for using hand-balls of dirt in defense of their forts. I merely record the facts which I saw and was a part of. Every war is a war. These groomsome details are but a part of what the world must expect. Archibalds was not dismoured in the use of Greek fire nor Bayard in the use of boiling pitch.

Late despatches tell also of an assault in which trained swordsmen entered the forts. There are no trained swordsmen, as such, in the Japanese army. Every officer carries a sword, usually a shining, deadly thing, gotten through ancestors, forged in mysticism,

THE SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

A Mainichi telegram from Chefoo to the Shanghai Mercury states that the whole of the Japanese investing army has been delivering a heavy attack upon Port Arthur since the 25th of November. Although no definite news is yet to hand as to the result, it is certain that the present attack is a much more serious matter than the preparatory bombardments which have been taking place up to the present. It is believed among the foreigners at Chefoo that the fate of Port Arthur is now being decided.

An officer formerly with the investing army at Port Arthur, who recently returned to Japan, is quoted to have asserted that the Russian garrison's condition has become exceedingly precarious, and that they have been compelled to abandon all hope of repairing the damages which the forts are suffering from Japanese fire. They seem to have

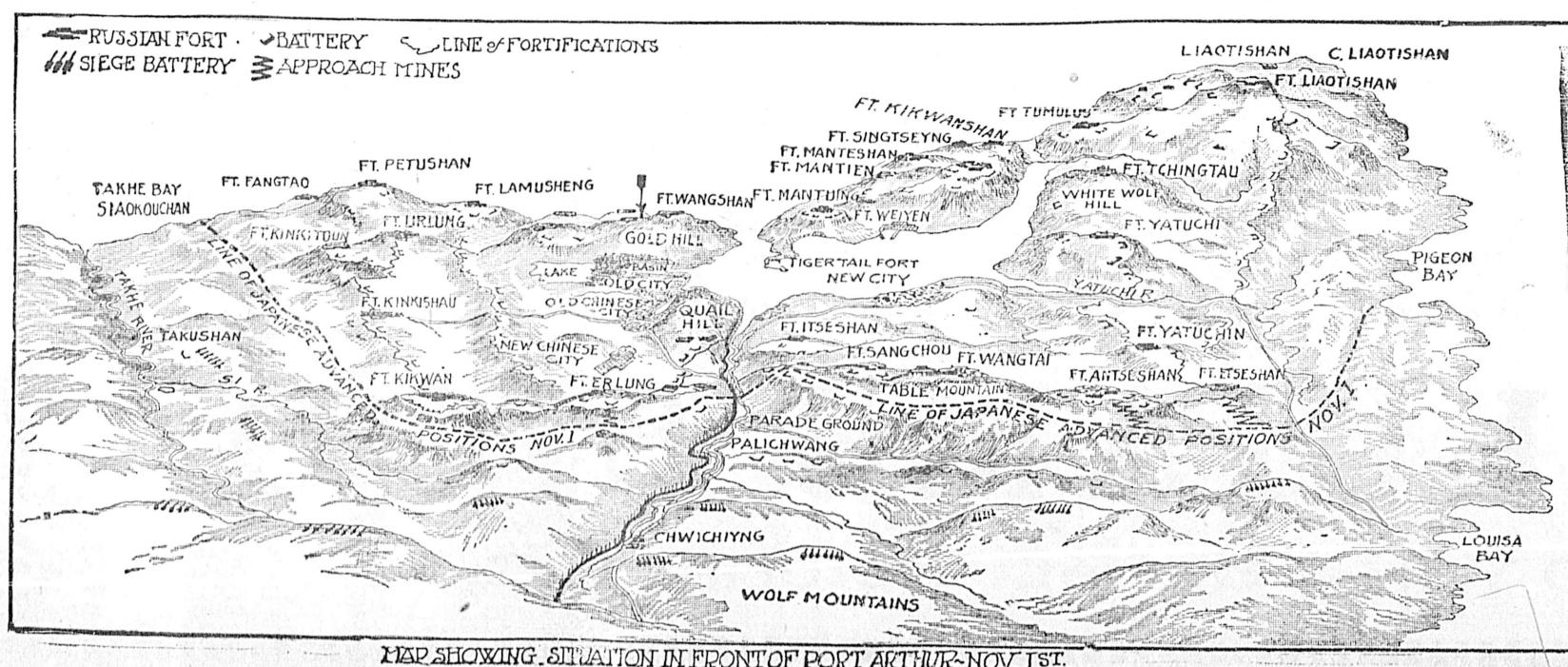
boats used to put out from the base of Golden Hill fort at evening, ostensibly to fish, but in reality to carry these despatches to Chefoo. The scene having been discovered, traffic of the kind is now stopped.

LIVELY TIMES IN DALNY.

Dalny is a bustling place these days, says the Chefoo Daily News. The harbor is full of steamers, the junks discharging their cargoes, the town being the gateway through which pass all the supplies destined for the troops besieging Port Arthur. The little peninsula does not boast much live stock, and the beef necessary to feed the soldiers must come in through Dalny. Large numbers of cattle are taken in there from an island in the vicinity of Wei-hai-wei, besides a great amount of food-stuffs which are daily being discharged.

Williams & Co. for one-fifth off on Raincoats.

MAP SHOWING FORTS ABOUT PORT ARTHUR

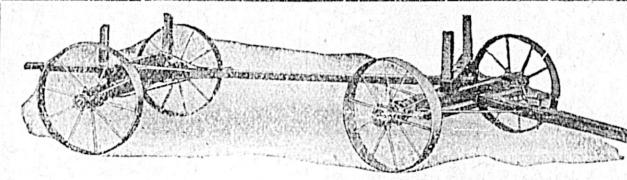


Wire Ropes

For Mining Purposes

Cook's Patent Improved Crucible Cast Steel Wire Ropes, Lang's Lay $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter as now used by all the largest collieries and mines in British Columbia

Send to "Us for Quotations on Same.



The Farmers' Handy Wagon

PRICE \$45.00

Whiffle trees and Yoke, \$5.00 extra, if required.

This is a good honest truck, with steel wheels 26-inch and 30-inch high, 4x $\frac{1}{2}$ tires and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch axles. Any standard wagon box or rack can be used with it.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD. LY.
VICTORIA. VANCOUVER. KAMLOOPS

Our Cash Specials

For this week we are setting for CASH over the counter

Choice Sugar Cured Hams at..... 18c
Turkeys at..... 25c

B. C. Market Co., Ltd.

Canadian Bank of Commerce

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

The Bank of British Columbia

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital	\$ 8,700,000
Rest	3,000,000
Aggregate resources exceeding.....	\$8,000,000

HON. B. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

London Office, 60 Lombard St., E. C.

The bank has 100 branches well distributed throughout the Dominion and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory:

ATLIN GREENWOOD NELSON VICTORIA
CRANBROOK KAMLOOPS NANAIMO
DAWSON LADYSMITH N. WESTMINSTER WHITE HORSES
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BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES
NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND SEATTLE SKAGWAY

Every description of banking business transacted. Letters of credit on any part of the world. Exceptional facilities for handling gold dust.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of one dollar and upwards received and interest paid at current rates.

Victoria Branch

GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

THE E. EDY CO., LIMITED	OUR BRANDS
	"King Edward," 1,000 "Headlight," 500 "Eagle," 100 and 200 "Victoria" "Little Comet"
HULL, CANADA	FOR SALE EVERYWHERE
DON'T experiment with other and inferior makes	USE EDDY'S PARLOR MATCHES

James Mitchell, Agent, Victoria.

BABBITT! BABBITT!!

WITH—

The Canada Metal Company's Meta

WILLIAM STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

1 yee Copper Co.

LIMITED.

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores

Smelting Works At

Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, B.C.

Convenient to The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway or The Sea

CLERMONT LIVINGSTONE, GENERAL MANAGER.

THOMAS KIDDIE, SMELTER MGR.

BERLINER GRAM-J-PHONE

We have just received our Xmas stock of these machines and records, and can supply you with all the latest records.

Thos. Plimley, Central Cycle Depot

Opposite Post Office, Victoria, B. C. Sole Agent.

College Girls Excel Boys

Are More Regular in Attendance at the Gymnasium.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 3.—With the glance that the prime consideration is trained instructor. The classes are carefully graded, and the development of each student is thus carried forward directly and intelligently. The work begins with the simpler exercises and a student can enter the classes in fencing or dancing—of the ball room variety, but of the gymnasium kind, a sort of dance that is literally graceful exercise set to music—or the afternoon games of basketball or tennis, only after having attained the physical development brought about by the fundamental training. In other words, the class work stands as a stepping stone that must be crossed if the student is to enjoy the full the other privileges of the gymnasium. Corrective gymnastics, that is, exercises designed particularly with the object of rectifying faults of posture or breathing that might otherwise become a permanent source of weakness, also form an important part of the curriculum.

This is far from meaning that there is no apparatus. It hangs from the ceiling in the form of ropes and ladders; there are ladders perpendicular, horizontal and inclined at an angle, some with the rungs close together, others with the rings so far apart that it is possible to swing one's self over and through them in a series of strength-developing evolutions. Other ladders stand permanently against the walls and are used as the starting point for exercises involving different parts of the body from either a standing or a sitting position. And, finally, there are four tall frames supporting horizontal bars for various arm and upper-body exercises, the frames swinging out into the floor space only when they are needed for a class undergoing instruction. This equipment supplies all the apparatus needed for a system of physical culture modelled on the idea of building up every part of the physique equally and thus securing a uniformly healthy body to co-operate with a healthily developed mind.

The Radcliffe system has developed necessarily on lines somewhat different from that of other girls' colleges. In accordance with the elective plan adopted throughout the work of the institution, and applied just as it is at Harvard, the gymnasium has been freely opened to all students who wish to use it, but with the wise provision that it use shall be under the direction of a

many others took daily exercise there before and after lessons. For advanced students there are gymnastics of a more spectacular character, but the scheme as a whole is devoted to developing health and grace, with feats of individual prowess as an altogether secondary matter.

It has been found, indeed, that women owing to centuries of inherited sedentary habits, need much more than men the regular exercise of a gymnasium and the Radcliffe system is, therefore,

in no sense an imitation of the athletic life of a masculine university, but a distinctly womanlike meeting of the problem securing health by regular exercise. The record of health of Radcliffe's graduates tells most strikingly the story of the modern college girl's life. All but seven of 670 women who have taken degrees in the 25 years of the institution are still living, and the first death, which occurred five years ago, was that of a member of the first class graduated.

does not do it as well, he will not be likely to last very long in his new position. But if he does it better, he will be noticed, and will stand an excellent chance of promotion.

In any business ruts are soon formed, and the man who takes the place of another finds it easier to get into the same rut, and plod steadily along there, satisfied if he brings down upon himself no criticism. He is usually sorrowful because he is not paid as much as another man. He does the same work, he says, and he ought to get the same pay. Another man who is doing the paying is not looking for that kind of substitutes. He is in a rut himself, and the fact that everything is going on as formerly makes no particular impression on him.

But if the new man once gets out of the rut, and does things that the man whose place he took could or did not do, then he begins to be noticed and marked out for advancement.

All young men are naturally anxious to earn more money—to get, somehow or other, that valuable and useful thing which is known as success.

Unhappily the system of employment is used by the great corporations limit the opportunities of vast numbers of their employees and make it necessary for many of them to work at far less than their services are worth; but the men who do advance are not those who are the most careful to do only that for which they are paid.

And big corporations, as well as individual employers, are alive to the value of men who can learn to be worth more, and that is the kind of men who get the big salaries in the end, or acquire the information and experience which enable them some day to get into business for themselves, and become employers on their own account.

THE XMAS PUDDING.

The Ready-Made Supplanting Home-Made.

London Leader.

Another joy gone from childhood. The ready-made plum-pudding has come to stay. All along the Strand the hoardings are freshly-billed with pictures of plum-puddings that for size would be the envy of the most voracious schoolboy. But the joy of seeing them made, of standing round the table on the lookout for a stray sultana or a piece of candied peel, and then scrambling for the spoon after the sweet ingredients are well and truly mixed—that is gone.

"Ready-made plum-puddings have caught me wonderfully," said a representative of Messrs. Hendon and Simpson, purveyors of Upper Thames street, to a Morning Leader representative. "Enormous quantities will now be sold over the counter of the retail grocer instead of the raisins, currants, and the like, as used to be the case." In the Midlands there are firms now devoting themselves almost entirely at this time of the year to making a stock of puddings for Christmas, while in Lancashire the ready-made pudding shows signs of becoming so popular that several makers have canvassers around amongst the mill hands booking orders for the festive season.

Employers learn that such men steadily earn more than they are paid, and while their salaries may never keep pace with their value—there would be no profit in employing them if such was the case—they at least are progressing, and will leave their pessimistic young friends far behind.

Another thing which the man who goes out after success soon learns is that when he does another man's work he must do it better than his predecessor did. If one bookkeeper or clerk takes the place of another, he will attract no attention as long as he does the work exactly as it was done before. If he

made product. The wholesale pudding-maker contrives for his prime beef suet before Christmas prices are established, he takes his raisins in 30-pound boxes, and one manufacturer only a few days ago ordered 1,000 boxes.

Retailers of the ready-made pudding are so convinced of its future that they are supplying the wholesale makers with boxes and basins with their own names on them, and clubs with the style of their firm especially woven into the material.

But the children! Their only joy will be in the eating now.

Just to hand, Raphael Tuck's Cards and Calendars. They are better than ever. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Williams & Co. for Suit Cases and Valises.

The Dickens' Plates in Cobalt Blue have a charming pictorial effect. Scenes from David Copperfield and Coaching Days, and the price is 35c. each at Weiler Bros.

Williams & Co. for Men's and Boys' Sweaters.

The photographs which were so highly commended at Tacoma, and won two first prizes at the recent Westminster exhibition, are on view now at Savannah's entrance, Fort Street, Five Sisters' block.

The Victoria Creamery Association wishes to inform their patrons that they have been fortunate enough to engage a thoroughly up-to-date butter-maker from the Eastern Dairy school, thereby guaranteeing better butter than ever. Patronizing home industry keeps your money in circulation.

STAMMERERS

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONT.
For the treatment of cases of SPEECH DEFECTS. We treat the cases in a simple, direct and thorough way, producing rapid results.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply a loss of the vital force, as it were, of the vital force that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: "Readymade plum-puddings have caught me wonderfully," said a representative of Messrs. Hendon and Simpson, purveyors of Upper Thames street, to a Morning Leader representative. "Enormous quantities will now be sold over the counter of the retail grocer instead of the raisins, currants, and the like, as used to be the case." In the Midlands there are firms now devoting themselves almost entirely at this time of the year to making a stock of puddings for Christmas, while in Lancashire the ready-made pudding shows signs of becoming so popular that several makers have canvassers around amongst the mill hands booking orders for the festive season.

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is only since the war that this industry has grown to such extraordinary proportions. People were then sending puddings to relatives in South Africa. The ready-made ones came along before the regular home supply was boiled. It had to be despatched early to get to the front by Christmas. So they possibly bought one for themselves at the same time, and came to the conclusion that the worries of pudding-day, with its washing-day odor towards nightfall, might be avoided.

It is calculated that the purchaser of the ready-made article will not pay so much for a pudding of corresponding size as the amount expended on the ingredients alone needed for the home

industry.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
LITLED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what has so lately seemed worn and "used up," and valueless. The wonderful restorative power of vegetable and aromatic, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or prostration, where these nostrils are not of decided benefit. It will not immediately affect the regular home supply was boiled. It had to be despatched early to get to the front by Christmas. So they possibly bought one for themselves at the same time, and came to the conclusion that the worries of pudding-day, with its washing-day odor towards nightfall, might be avoided.

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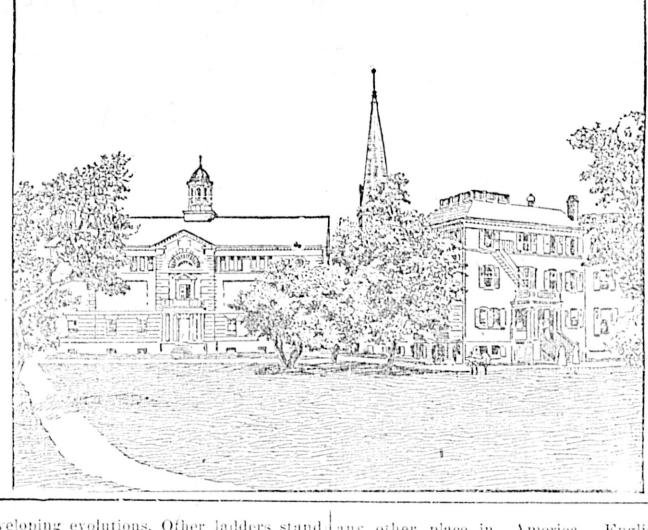
THERAPION NO. 3
thirdly any other known combination. So surely it is in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will be shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE
LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what has so lately seemed worn and "used up," and valueless. The wonderful restorative power of vegetable and aromatic, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or prostration, where these nostrils are not of decided benefit. It will not immediately affect the regular home supply was boiled. It had to be despatched early to get to the front by Christmas. So they possibly bought one for themselves at the same time, and came to the conclusion that the worries of pudding-day, with its washing-day odor towards nightfall, might be avoided.

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industry.

WHOLESALE-HENDERSON BROS.
LTD; VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.

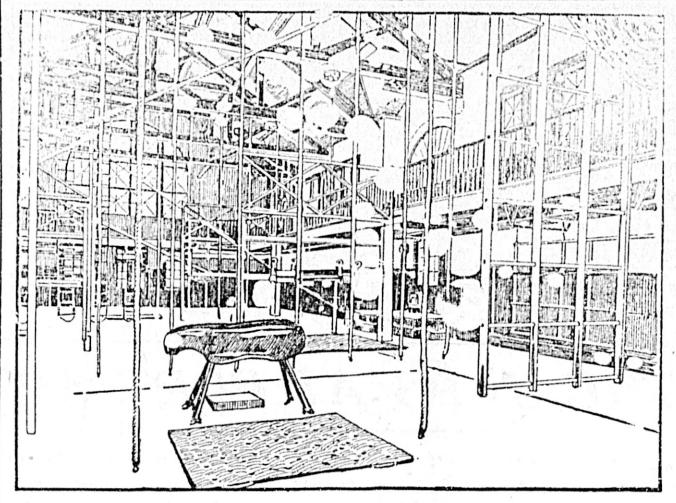


Your Body needs Phosphates.
Absent from White Bread
by removal of Bran;
You find them in

CEREBOS TABLE SALT

From Grocery Stores

Wholesale Agents —
R. P. RITCHIE & CO., LTD., Victoria.



WORKING FOR WAGES IN DIFFERENT WAYS

From The San Francisco Examiner

Among the young men who are fond of making sarcastic references to Fate or making fun of the young men who work because they have not been more successful this expression is very common: "I'm getting all the money I'm getting; I don't intend to do any more work than I'm paid for."

This rule a great many men follow very carefully. They estimate what they think they ought to do to earn their salaries, and they do that and no more. They feel that they are absolutely just to their employers because they are conscientious in their effort to earn exactly what is paid for.

Their logic may be sound, although usually a man's estimate of what work is worth is not very accurate; but it is about as dangerous a mental attitude as a wage-earner well can take.

If a man is not worth more than he is getting, it stands to reason that he will never get more.

As long as he is earning his present salary, his employers have no objection in giving him which he doesn't earn. When a man who owns a business raises his salary, he does it because he finds it profitable to himself to do so. There is very little sentiment concerned in the transaction. The employer doesn't pay a lazy man any more money in the hope to make him industrious. That hope would never be realized.

He does not advance the salary of a man in the expectation that the man will be worth more to the concern. The employer knows that an expectation of that kind would be idiotic. When salaries are raised, they are raised to meet the growing value of men who are earning more than they get.

The business man knows that to keep

...Semi-Ready Business Change Sale...

LATEST STYLES IN MEN'S COATS

AT CUT PRICES

Why wait? Here are this season's latest styles in the fashionable browns and greys fresh from the workrooms at twenty per cent. less than regular prices for cash.

These coats are the products of good makers, and are made to last.

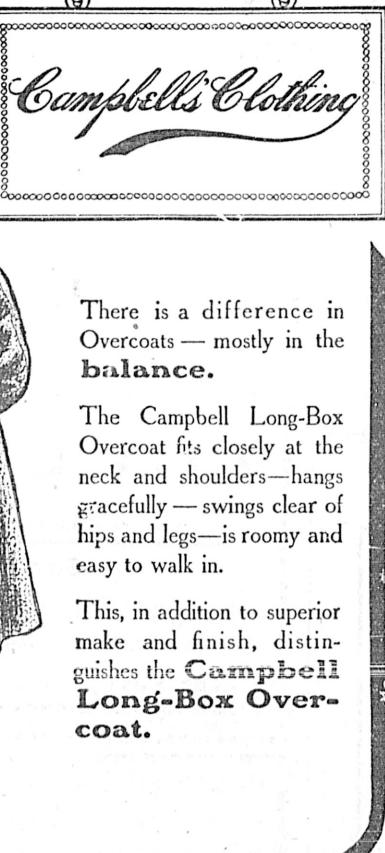
Good materials are used throughout, they are finished in the best manner, and fit faultlessly. Long, Roomy Fabric Coats, Belted or Plain Back, Any Color, Side or Vertical Pockets, Velvet Collar, Fine Silk Lining and Satin Sleeve Lining—a Sweet Garment that was \$18.00, yours for \$14.40.

If you wish to secure your winter comfort at a moderate price, we can give you an excellent choice of warm, stylish, serviceable garments, and

WE SAVE YOU 20 PER CENT.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

68-70 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.



Priestley's Cravenette Raincoats

Oxford gray, drak, fawn, pepper and salt and fancy tweed effects. Long roomy Coats with full skirts, belted or plain backs and having straight or vertical pockets. With or without velvet collars and with fine satin sleeve lining; small garments that were \$20.00, \$18.00, \$15.00, and \$12.00. The price now is \$16.00, \$14.40, \$12.00 and \$9.60. Full-over arm-coat sells this season. These garments are made of Scotch and Harris tweeds and are very stylish. We are showing ten (10) styles of these Coats, the regular price was \$12.00, it is now \$9.60 and every Coat is a beauty.

RIFLES AND BULLETS

By Walter G. Hudson, M.D.

This article is from the pen of Walter G. Hudson, M.D., of New York city, president of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association and recognized as one of the highest authorities on the subject.

Target shooting as a sport has been more or less sharply divided into match rifle shooting and military rifle shooting. The points in which the match rifle differs from the military are its lighter trigger pull, finer sights and better finish, and in addition, various departures from military styles are allowed in the way of special attachments, buttplates, heavier weight of barrel, etc. The match rifle also is developed with accuracy as its chief aim, and accuracy at the particular distance it is to be used; while the military rifle has to be adapted to all ranges, and be strongly built, and serviceable under adverse conditions, even if at the expense of some accuracy.

In view of these considerations it is scarcely to be wondered at that the target rifle developed with the sole object of shooting from the offhand position at 200 yards, as in vogue by the German-American (schuetzen) clubs, should differ so much from the long range match and military rifle. The schuetzen rifle has changed but little in many years, and in its present form is probably as near perfection for its purpose as it is possible to get. Most of the modern schuetzen rifles still use black powder and in the finest American makes the bullet is driven down from the muzzle as in the old muzzle loading rifles. They are extremely inaccurate and the shooting is generally done on sheltered ranges so that this kind of shooting brings the game down to merely one of skillful holding.

On the other hand, the long range match rifle has of late years approached more and more closely to the military, so much so that most of the match rifles now in use in England are merely military rifles fitted with fine target sight. Skill in shooting at the long ranges, whether with military or match rifles involves not only good holding, but also a knowledge of the effects of disturbing factors, such as changes of light, wind, barometric pressure, temperature, etc.

It would not be supposed, however, that schuetzen rifle shooting is of no value to riflemen who aspire to honors with the military or long-range rifle. It has the advantage of using standard ammunition, it is generally done on ranges provided with facilities that insure comfort to the shooter during even the coldest and most disagreeable weather and it is the best possible training for fine holding. Therefore it is far better for the riflemen who would keep

in practice to shoot 50 or 100 shots at 200 yards, say once a week or two weeks during the winter with a schuetzen rifle than to abandon the game altogether during cold weather. There are a large number of civilian riflemen who confine themselves almost entirely to this kind of shooting, and who are, nevertheless, very well posted and skillful riflemen, able to take up other branches of rifle shooting at short notice, and they still insist in holding and intimate knowledge of many of the technicalities of the rifle, learned by long and careful practice with their own weapons, certainly puts them far in the lead of the novice, no matter what other branch of rifle shooting they adopt.

But it is in long-range shooting, undoubtedly, that the riflemen finds the highest development of the sport. And in late years, since the advent of the modern smokeless powder rifle of high power and small calibre, it is gratifying to note in our American, as well as in British weapons, that the military and match rifles have approached very near to each other. In the old black powder days the match rifle, with its paper-patched bullet, heavy charge of powder and necessity of cleaning after each shot, was a far different weapon than the military rifle. In those days to attempt to shoot 1,000 yards with a military rifle would have been considered the height of folly. But now there is little difference in the scores made with match and military rifles at these long ranges. Indeed our Krag, when a good barrel can be selected and when the drag is removed from the trigger pull, is, in the opinion of many experts, fully capable at the mid and long ranges of holding its own against the fine match rifles that can be produced. Then comes the question of afford better aiming than the 300-magnification Krag sight; and while it is true that the target sights, as a rule, are farther apart and adapted to the back position, the modern high-power rifle seems to shoot so much better from the prone position as to more than compensate for any slight advantage the target sights might thus gain over our military sight. A glance over the records of those long-range matches of recent years that have been open to both military and match rifles will show that in 90 per cent. of the matches the King's come out victorious. Indeed, the remarkable development of marksmanship in the American high-power rifle within the past few years has not been due to any particular refinement in the weapon or sights, but solely to the improvement in the bullet and in the more uniform measuring of powder charges.

The first thing that may be taken as true of all projectiles, no matter how

thrown, is that they fall toward the earth as soon as the support is removed from them, just the same as though they were not projectiles. But even while they are falling, the energy applied is driving them ahead. From this it will be clear that no weapon, however powerful, can drive a bullet so fast that it will go in a straight line—it immediately begins to fall, as soon as it leaves the barrel, unless the latter has been directed upward to some extent; in which case, besides its forward motion, it will fall until the upward force also imparted to the bullet is expended, and then begin to fall according to the well-known law of falling bodies—slowly at first, but faster the farther it falls. The flight of a bullet, therefore, is always in a curved line.

When we increase the proportionate length of our bullets and use a quicker twist or rifling, it becomes necessary to harden the bullet by the addition of tin or antimony, so that it will hold on to the rifling and not be blown straight through the barrel without following the grooves—stripping, riflemen call it. But when we reach a certain point in lengthening the bullet and increasing the pitch of the rifling, no alloy of lead is sufficient to give good results. Therefore, in the modern high-power rifle, the bullet is made up of a core of lead, with a jacket of very tough metal, generally an alloy of copper and nickel, and the tough jacket holds on to the rifling so well that we are enabled to fire charges of highly explosive compounds behind the bullet, giving nearly double the velocity that it was possible to obtain with the old black powder rifle. The modern, high-power rifle is therefore one which fires a jacketed bullet, very long in proportion to its diameter, by means of a charge of smokeless powder several times as strong as black powder, with nearly double the velocity obtained with lead bullets and black powder, and as a result of the long bullet and high and well-sustained velocity the curve described by the bullet is much nearer a straight line—its trajectory is flatter, its penetration greater and its range farther.

There is another deviation laterally from the straight line shown by a rifle bullet and more pronounced in rifles than the matches the King's come out "drift." It is a lateral movement, due to the spin of the bullet on its long axis. As the bullet is constantly falling in its flight the under surface meets with more air resistance than the upper and the bullet therefore tends to roll laterally on this denser air, so that a rifle having a right-hand direction to its pitch of rifling will cause a bullet to drift to the right, while one with a left-hand twist will drift to the left.

Treated by Three Doctors for a Severe Attack of Dyspepsia,

Got No Relief From
Medicines, But Found It At
Last In

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Frank Hutt, Morrisburg, Ont., was one of those troubled with this most common of stomach troubles. She writes:—"After being treated by three doctors, and using many advertised medicines, for a severe attack of Dyspepsia, and receiving no benefit, I gave up all hope of ever being cured. Hearing Burdock Blood Bitters so highly spoken of, I decided to get a bottle, and give it a trial. Before I had taken it I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken the second one I was completely cured. I cannot recommend Burdock Blood Bitters too highly, and would advise all sufferers from dyspepsia to give it a trial."

Mamie—Why do you go about with Mr. Doolittle so much, Gussie?

Gussie—I—er—have to help him out, you know. If it wasn't for me—aw—he'd be the biggest fool in the town.

Williams & Co. for Self-opening Umbrellas.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Time Table No. 53

TAKING EFFECT WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

Northbound. Leave.	Southbound. Northbound		Sat., Sun. and Wed.	Southbound Arrive.
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Victoria	9:00	12:00	Victoria	3:00 7:00
Shawnigan Lake	10:00	13:00	Shawnigan Lake	4:20 6:45
Duncans	11:00	14:00	Duncans	5:00 6:00
Ladysmith	11:47	9:10	Ladysmith	5:52 4:00
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20	Nanaimo	6:42 8:15
Ar. Wellington	12:53	12:53	Wellington	6:55 De. 8:00

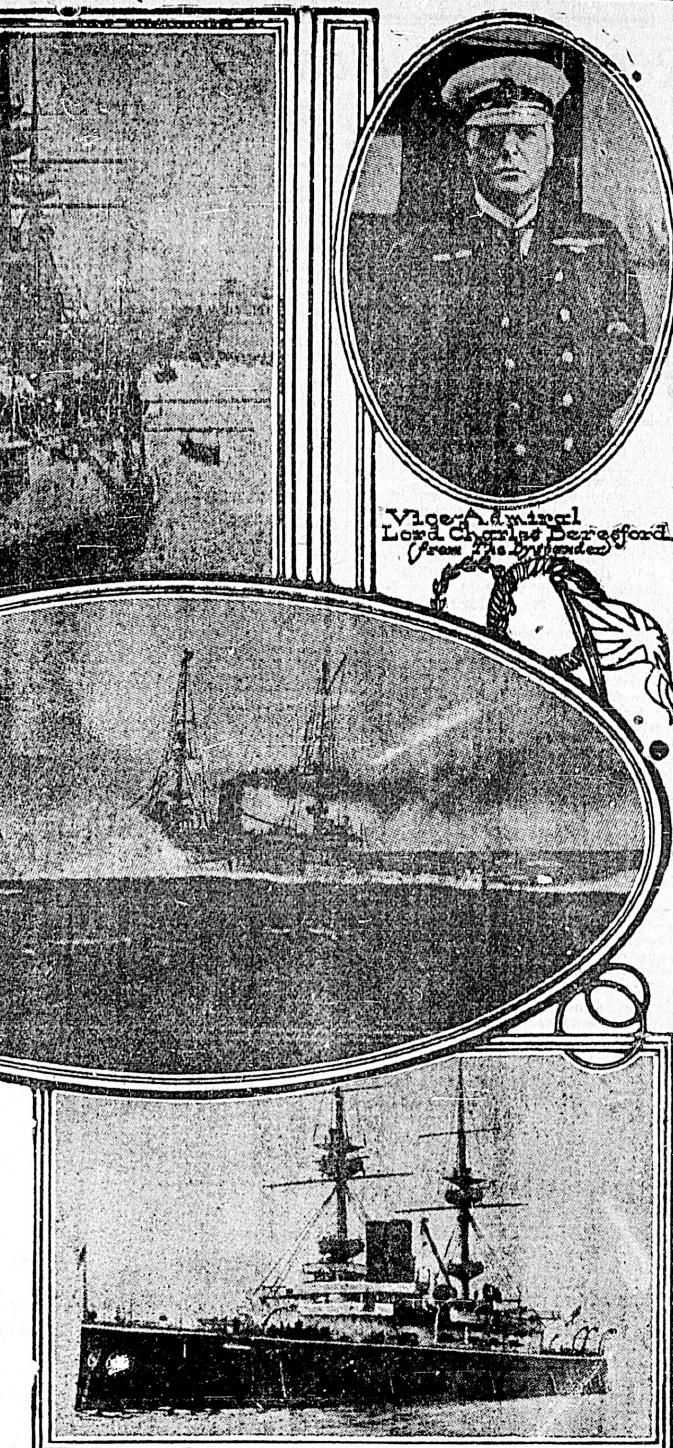
THROUGH TICKETS TO CROFTON.

Via Westholm. Stage leaves Daily except Sundays, connecting with North and South Bound trains. Double stage service Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single \$2.40, Return \$3.60.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO ALBERNI.

Stage leaves Nanaimo Tuesdays and Fridays on arrival of train from Victoria. Fare from Victoria, Single \$2.40, Return \$3.60. Excursion rates in effect to all points good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY
Traffic Manager



Miss Alice M. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering may be quickly and permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never before given my endorsement for any medicine, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like making an exception in this case. For two years every month I would have two days of severe pain and could find no relief, but one day when visiting a friend I ran across Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,—she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain and only had to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change. I use it occasionally now when I am exceptionally tired or worn out."—Miss Alice M. Smith, 804 Third Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn., Chairwoman Executive Committee Minneapolis Study Club.

Beauty and strength in women vanish early in life because of monthly pain or some menstrual irregularity. Many suffer silently and see their best gifts fade away. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helps women preserve roundness of form and freshness of face because it makes their entire female organism healthy. It carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safeguard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women published in this paper constantly.

Mrs. C. Kleinschrodt, Morrison, Ill., says:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered ever since I was thirteen years of age with my menses. They were irregular and very painful. I doctor'd a great deal but received no benefit. A friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and after taking a few bottles of it, I found great relief.

"Menstruation is now regular and without pain. I am enjoying better health than I have for sometime."

How is it possible for us to make it plainer that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will positively help all sick women? All women are constituted alike, rich and poor, high and low,—all suffer from the same organic troubles. Surely, no one can wish to remain weak and sickly, discouraged with life and without hope for the future, when proof is so unmistakable that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure monthly suffering—all womb and ovarian troubles, and all the ills peculiar to women.

\$5000 FORFEIT If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



CALEDONIAN WHISKY

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd
Agents, Victoria, B. C.

C.C. Russell

Wholesale Supply Stores, Doubles Street

CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR LACES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Children's Reefs. ALL COLORS—\$1.50—GIRLS' REEFS. ALL COLORS—\$1.50

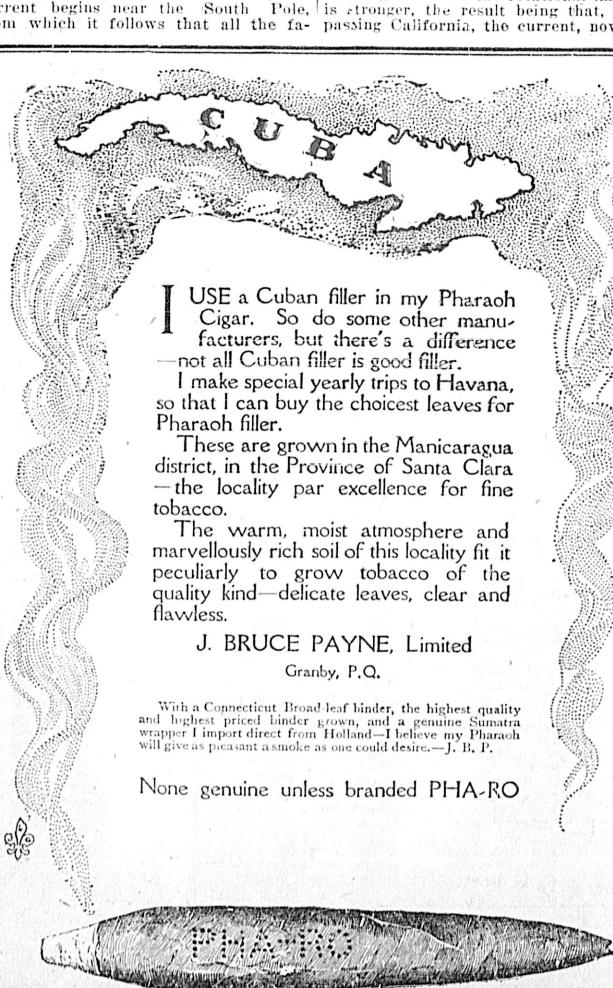
Ladies' New and Fashionable Jackets

IN BLACK OR COLORS. Each, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00. No higher price; all of the very latest design.

New Dress Goods

Hats, Furs and Fur Trimmings.

OUR LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE TO ANY PART OF CANADA.



I USE a Cuban filler in my Pharaoh Cigar. So do some other manufacturers, but there's a difference—not all Cuban filler is good filler.

I make special yearly trips to Havana, so that I can buy the choicest leaves for Pharaoh filler.

These are grown in the Manicaragua district, in the Province of Santa Clara—the locality par excellence for fine tobacco.

The warm, moist atmosphere and marvellously rich soil of this locality fit it peculiarly to grow tobacco of the quality kind—delicate leaves, clear and flawless.

J. BRUCE PAYNE, Limited
Granby, P.Q.

With a Connecticut Broad leaf binder, the highest quality and highest priced binder grown, and a genuine Sumatra wrapper I import direct from Holland—I believe my Pharaoh will give as pleasant a smoke as one could desire.—J. B. P.

None genuine unless branded PHA-RO

Reports of Home Nursing and Sewing Societies.

This society the assistant of "The Home Nursing Society," has continued its work during the year in making and supplying warm and useful clothing to needy cases, which have come under the notice and care of the nurse and home committee. More than 75 garments have been made and distributed, also a large quantity of made-up clothing, all of which have been very gratefully received by the recipients.

For the information of those to whom the working of this society is unfamiliar, it may be stated that the members of this sewing circle meet at the residence of Mrs. Royd, 291 Yates street, on the second Monday of each month, from 3 to 5 p.m., to return finished work and receive a fresh supply for home work.

The only obligation membership entails being the promise to make and return at least one finished article of clothing each month during the session, which begins in October and ends in March, also to attend if possible any emergency meetings should there be an urgent demand for clothing during the summer months.

With sincere regret the resignation of Miss Ramsdale, the founder and energetic president of this society, has been received.

The following were elected as officers for 1904: President, Mrs. Royd; vice-president, Miss Wollaston; treasurer, Mrs. P. Wollaston; secretary, Mrs. Tol-

ler. The treasurer reports balance in hand of \$2.95.

Sincere thanks are given to Mrs. Newcome, Mrs. Templeman and Mrs. York for very useful donations of flannelette; also to The Home Nursing Society for annual subscription of five dollars.

Gifts of flannelette, materials for children's pinwafes and dresses and articles of clothing are always very acceptable and will be at all times gratefully received and acknowledged.

L. J. TOLLER,
December 1, 1904.
Secretary.

The annual meeting of the Home Nursing Society was held at the city hall on Thursday, December 1, at 3 o'clock. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mrs. G. H. Barnard; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Waker; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Parrin; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Mara; Committee: Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Brookner, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Cleland, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Goepel, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. McQuade, Mrs. Nicholles, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Royds, Mrs. Roilfern, Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. C. F. Todd, Mrs. Toller, Mrs. H. B. Robertson, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Phipps, Miss Carr, Miss Ramsdale.

President's Address.

Ladies: It is not easy to make a report of the work of last year that will prove particularly interesting, not because we have done less than in previous years, but because the work has gone on quietly and we seem to have met with fewer difficulties and obstacles than formerly. At the time of our last annual meeting we had just succeeded in obtaining the services of Mrs. Wallis, the new city of nursing. You will all remember how for some time after Mrs. Herbert sent in her resignation we had great difficulty in filling her place. However, at our last annual meeting we were able to report that Mrs. Wallis had undertaken the duties of the position, we then stated that we felt sure that in her we had found one who would in every way prove satisfactory. We are happy to say that this confidence has been thoroughly borne out by the experience of the past year. It is only necessary to meet and converse with some of those into whose homes Mrs. Wallis has brought comfort and assistance in time of illness and trouble to realize how thoroughly suited she is for the position, and to understand the confidence the committee placed in her, her kind and skill.

After the many trials and hindrances which beset the Home Nursing Society during 1903 it is a great pleasure to me to assure the kind friends who continue to so loyally support it, that the year just drawing to a close has been most successful, the one exception to this being the much regretted departure of Miss Parrin for England, by which the society has lost one of its true friends and the members of the committee an esteemed co-worker. For many years Miss Parrin held office as secretary-treasurer, and her executive abilities and zealous work are greatly missed.

The committee were indeed fortunate in securing the services of such a capable nurse as Mrs. Wallis. She has shown herself in every way eminently fitted for the position, and has been indefatigable in her efforts to relieve trouble and suffering. During the year she has nursed 43 cases, six of these being maternity cases, and an average of three visits a day was paid. It will be noticed that the average of daily visits is less than it was the previous year, and this is due to the fact that it was found necessary to curtail the number of visits to the chronic cases.

"Cases have come to me that have baffled some of the best physicians in the country; where one doctor has said he says there is no disease he may not cure; says, and what is more proves it. During a recent talk with this man who had revolutionized the theory and practice of medicine, he said: 'Thousands of precious human lives are needlessly sacrificed every year by useless medicines and brutal surgery that kill more often than they cure. All right members of the medical profession, cures them by the medical profession, cures them after they have been doomed to death by doctors, revives health and strength in the face of seeming impossibilities.'

In a spirit of boasting or vanity,

but in a quiet, calm statement of fact, he says there is no disease he may not cure; says, and what is more proves it. During a recent talk with this man who had revolutionized the theory and practice of medicine, he said: 'Thousands of precious human lives are needlessly sacrificed every year by useless medicines and brutal surgery that kill more often than they cure. All right members of the medical profession, cures them after they have been doomed to death by doctors, revives health and strength in the face of seeming impossibilities.'

"Another clergyman, the Rev. T. Harris, D.D., of Harwood, Tex., whom I heard of a complication of diseases, he said heart, still another diagnosed kidney disease or something else. But in each case I was able to see the real cause, and by removing it I restored the patient to perfect health. I have known stomach trouble, diagnosed as heart disease and heart disease as rheumatism, and countless similar instances. When these mistakes are made, and the patient is treated for the wrong disease, it can be the sufferer's hope to get well? It is as if you tried to cure deafness by wearing eyeglasses. One is just as sensible as the other. But I make a careful diagnosis of each case, that comes to me and treat the real cause."

"I have discarded the useless drugs and medicines commonly prescribed by physicians and use a system of treatment that is as much superior to modern medical practice as the sun is to a candle. Now that I have perfected it after long years of practice and experiment I find that I have the power to cure my patients without their coming to me or my going to them. For instance, read this letter from the Rev. Samuel Sutton, an eminent divine of Williamsburg, Ky.: You say he says, 'I am grateful to God that I was directed to you for relief, and I feel sure that our Heavenly Father has helped and directed you in working out the secret of your principal symptoms, age and sex, and I will send them a course of home treatment absolutely free of charge.'

"Surely you do not mean that you give services and treatment free to anyone merely for the asking?"

Yes, I mean just that. I believe that as a Christian it is my duty to God and man to help all who are in need. When I have given the power to cure, I do not believe that I have the right to make money out of it. The result is liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables, and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

We paid \$100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germs there is a living, accomplished, intelligent, active, and efficient germicide. Now we ask you to try it at our expense. Test it, we did not see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

Kills Inside Germs

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas

—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 11 days time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been a constant subject of study and experiment.

The result is liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables, and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over one million dollars to supply the first bottle free to each sick one we learned of.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us the coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50 cents and \$1.00.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 435-441 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

358 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

MUNICIPAL

Collector's List of Lands or Improvements on Real Property Within the Corporation of the City of Victoria

To be sold for Taxes, Interest and Costs on the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of December, 1904, at the City Council Chambers, City Hall, Victoria, B. C., at 12 o'clock noon, in pursuance of "The Victoria Real Property Tax Sale By-Law, 1904," unless in the meantime the arrears of Taxes, Interest and Costs due in respect of each Lot in the Schedule hereunder written be paid off. If sold, the said Lots and Improvements will be chargeable with a proportion of the Legal Costs of and incidental to the obtaining of the Judge's Order confirming such sale.

Land and Improvements

Assessed Owner

Registersd Owner

Pr. Land & Imp. & Con. Exp. of the 31st Dec. 1904

Coll. Com. & Con. Exp. of the 31st Dec. 1904

Interest Taxes, Interest and Costs

Felt Weak and Nervous

Had Faint and Dizzy Spells.

These symptoms arise from a weak condition of the heart and nerves. Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts and deranged nerves,

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

will be found an effectual remedy.

Through the medium of the nervous system, they impart a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body.

They restore enfeebled, enervated, exhausted, debilitated, or overworked men and women to perfect constitutional power.

Miss Maggie L. Cleveland, Bayswater, U.S., tells how she was cured in the following words:

"I was sick for the past year, and became thoroughly run down. I had faint and dizzy spells, and felt weak and tired all the time. I tried numerous remedies, but could get no help. I then read in the paper about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and got a box of them. Before I had used one-half the box I began to get better, so got another one, and by the time the two were finished I was as well as ever."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

Montly—Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. J. Norris, Mrs. A. J. Norris, Mrs. R. P. Morris, Mrs. J. Rossiter, Mrs. Rosalie, Mrs. Ruth, Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Mrs. J. E. L. Smith, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. G. R. Snider, Mrs. Stadthagen, Mrs. Spring, Mrs. W. G. Stevenson, Mrs. C. H. Tapp, Mrs. S. P. Tuck, Mrs. M. G. Williams, Mrs. S. P. Moody, Mrs. Moberly, Mrs. H. Catterall, Mrs. T. Catterall,

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GRANDMA'S ROOM

A Department Where a Welcome and a Helping Hand Is Offered to All

Whether character reading is a scientific fact, or merely the chicanery of avaricious tricksters is a much mooted question.

I always think that those who profess a belief in the "trickster" theory are, after all, deep at heart, believers in the truth of this self-evident science.

Just as a person shows certain traits of character in his manner of speech, so he unconsciously tells you his character in his hand writing—or shows it to you on the back of his hand. His natural abilities and character are shown in the shape of his head, while his disposition, and much of the life he has lived, is stamped upon his face. But the hand, the palm, the fingers—these all cry—what a man might have been and what he is; what disease afflicts him and wherein he is strong, or where his weakness lies in character, mental abilities, etc. That such portions of a person's past, as were of sufficient importance, leave lasting impressions on the face and hands, is not doubted by those who have given the subject thought and study.

"If any shall worship the beast and receive his mark on his forehead or in his hand,"—Revelations: chap. IV.—V. 9.

Then again, the perfect woman is described as having:

"Length of days in her right hand, and riches and honor in her left,"—Proverbs: Chap. III. V. 16.

With the exception of the chimpanzee, man is the only animal having a thumb, and this same useful little member bears truthful and incorruptible evidence of the intellectual faculties and of the amount of reasoning and will power possessed by its owner.

Observe the thumb of an idiot, one who was born idiotic; it will prove to be insignificant, or at best long and broad in the first phalanx; the second almost absent.

The nearer a person approaches the animal plane the smaller and shorter will his thumb be. Such a person will be guided by his feelings and emotions, or by sentiment. Do you want a favor of him? You will get it through his sympathies; by an appeal to his heart, but never by arguments.

Have you a business proposition to lay before him? Do not waste your time by appealing to his reason. Show him plainly where it will benefit himself, as quickly as possible, and strengthen your success by showing him your need of his sympathy and aid in furthering the plan.

If in connection with the short thumb you see that it is very broad, do not arouse his opposition; for he will be very stubborn, and of course unreasonably so.

If the thumb is very short do not depend upon its owner's promises; he is swayed by impulse, and the influences of tomorrow may make the promise of today seem trivial in his sight. He means well, but his will power is weak, and he is not guided by reason.

The man who is master of himself, who is successfully master over others, whose mental ability gives him capacity for logical thought, and who is practical, and not devoid of reasonable sympathy, is the possessor of a long thumb.

The cold, hard, unsympathetic man, obstinate and unfeeling, has a thumb of extreme length, with a broad first phalanx (the joint on which the nail grows).

Here is a man whose thumb lies close to his hand in a clinging, half-clasped manner. Do not ask him for a loan unless you are prepared to pay usurous interest and offer gilt-edged security. You may depend that he makes his wife either a beggar or a thief, for he is too "close" to give her, or anyone, a penny which he can manage to hold on to.

In direct opposition to this is the thumb that curves back and opens wide from the hand. Its owner speaks freely, thoughtlessly, is good company, adaptable, used to circumstances, is not revengeful, foreseen, ready, avoids trouble if possible and is changeable. Needless to say he is a social success.

Then there is the straight, firm thumb, whose owner is just and of firm decision; the man of strong will and stronger character.

The owner of the straight thumb is not miserly; he spends and gives reasonably, but he wants a full five cents' worth for his nickel. This thumb, like the curved one, tells many characteristics of its owner, which space forbids me to give in detail.

Beware of the short thumb with a thick round end, caused by great development of the fleshly end, giving it a club-like shape. Its owner has a violent, insane, unreasonable temper. In his rage he may commit murder, though he would bitterly regret it afterward. Sometimes it tells of the murderous instinct of the brute man who premeditates crime for revenge or gain. It is bad thumb, whose owner is better avoided.

The brilliant, quick, sharp intellect is shown by the wasp-shaped thumb. The curving in of the second phalanx, the first phalanx will show by its length whether the owner has the will power to cultivate the talents he possesses. These are but a few of the interesting things which thumbs tell us.

There is not space in Grandma's room for all the combinations by which these little members proclaim their owner's strength or weaknesses.

If you wish for enlightenment on some particular shape or peculiarity of thumb, bring your questions to Grandma's room.

If you wish for a reading of your own hand follow these directions:

First prepare a fixative by dissolving half an ounce of shellac in four ounces of alcohol. Prepare a few sheets of rough, unruled lined paper 8x10, as follows: Hold the sheet by the corners, carefully, over the blaze of a lighted candle, so that the flame will spread like a paint brush. Move the paper back and forth gently, being careful to blacken the paper evenly with the smoke, but not to burn it by getting it close to the wick. Now place the paper on a steady even surface, a perfectly level table preferred, with a little wad of cotton batting under the sheet, just where the hollow of the palm will come. Spread the fingers and thumb across wrinkles to the outside of face.

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Observe the thumb of an idiot, one who was born idiotic; it will prove to be insignificant, or at best long and broad in the first phalanx; the second almost absent.

The nearer a person approaches the animal plane the smaller and shorter will his thumb be. Such a person will be guided by his feelings and emotions, or by sentiment. Do you want a favor of him? You will get it through his sympathies; by an appeal to his heart, but never by arguments.

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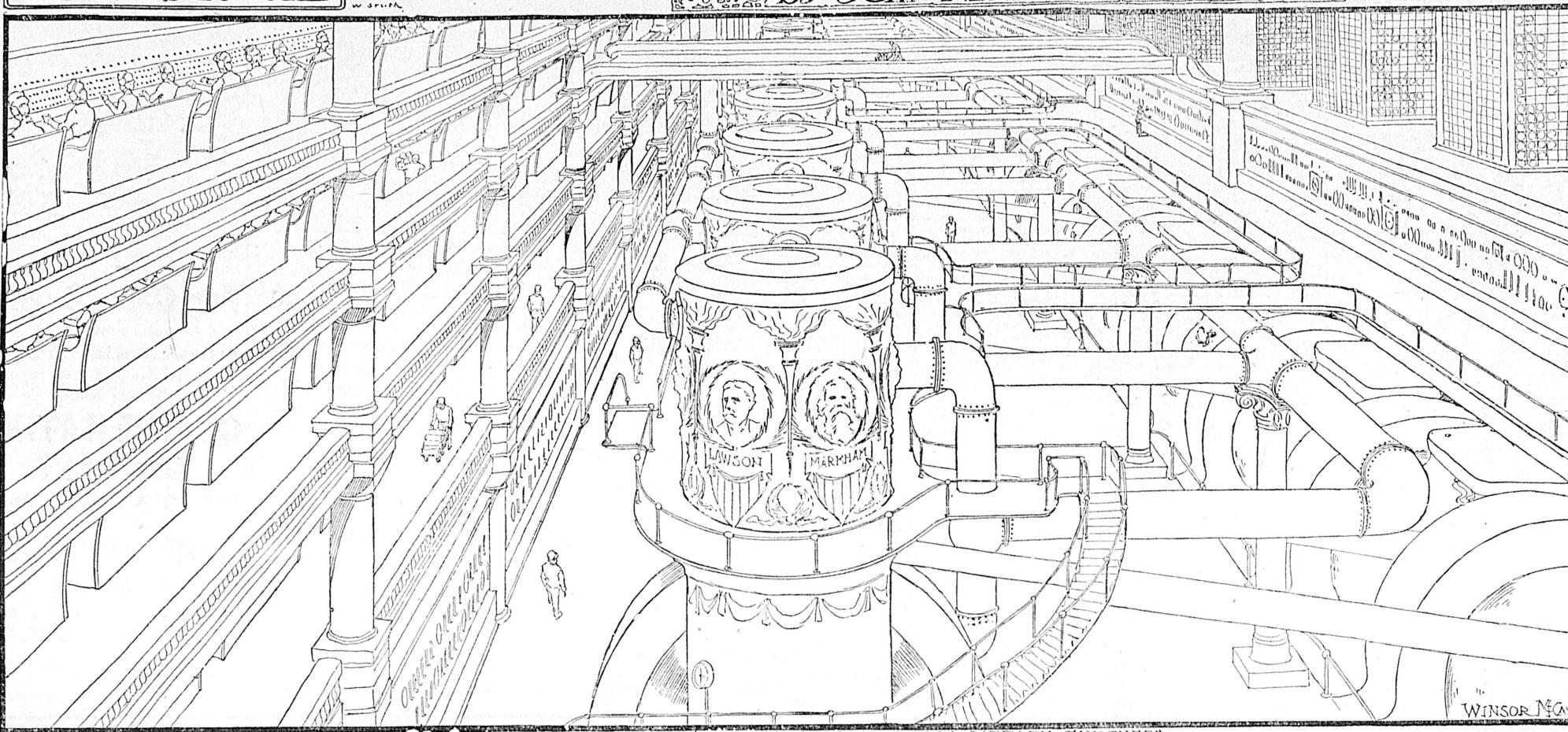
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BEING SOME CONSIDERATION OF THINGS IN THE DAYS TO COME

THE SPECTROPHONE

READING
IN 1914

by JOHN KENDRICK BANGS



"IN NEW YORK I FOUND THE MAGNIFICENT LIBRARY FINISHED"

[Copyright New York Herald; published by special arrangements by the Sunday Colonist.] It was perhaps an unworthy effort upon my part, but the way it turned out may work ultimately for the general public good. Trifling the other afternoon with the spectrophone in the darkness of its inventor's den, it occurred to me that the possibilities it afforded as a labor saving device were enormous, and I immediately started in to turn the thing to account in that particular direction. Why should I not, thought I, twist the lens a half dozen or more years into the future and look up some library or book shop in which my own books reposed, seek out those that were still not only unwritten but as yet unthought of, compare their contents then and here, and so save myself both the physical and intellectual effort, however moderate, that would be otherwise involved in their preparation? I fairly hugged myself with delight at the idea, for I must confess that sometimes the labor involved in the preparation of my books is almost as great as that of the reader who for some compelling cause is afterward required to peruse it. The spectrophone would make my end of the work a practical sinecure. The labor involved in the production of my magnum opus would be no greater than that of the ordinary copyist who takes the manuscript of another and reduces it to more legible form. If in thus avoiding the difficult road to achievement we were guilty of any moral offence, it was at least only against myself, since it was not part of my plan to appropriate to my own use the work of any other. I little thought as this brilliant idea flashed across my mind of some of the risks I ran to my own pride in venturing upon such an enterprise, but it was not long before I was disillusioned. Turning the screw so that the lens rested upon the year 1914 I sought to penetrate the mysteries of the Boston public library at that time. This superb creation of the public spirit of the Hub architecturally still rested upon its present site, but within I found strange changes. Not only were my own books to be found upon its shelves, but none others of modern authors, up to that time, had been placed in the reading rooms of rare beauty and of studious quiet, were lecture or reading halls in which people were read to instead of reading for themselves. There was a service of current fiction, but it came no longer from printed pages as of yore, but from large phonographs placed high upon platforms having sounding boards upon them so that no word issuing from the cavernous megaphone jaws should be lost. To the utterances of these at the moment of my intrusion upon the scene in at least sixty reading rooms were the consumers of the period listening. Each hall was crowded to its uttermost capacity, the audience made up for the most part of women and young persons—an indication that, however much methods of publication might have changed in the course of a decade, the personnel of the reading forces of the period differed little from that of today. Brief visits to each hall failed to disclose that out of sixty works of fiction in course of perusal that day anything of mine was occupying to the least degree any measure of public attention.

Withdrawing my eye from these large literary gatherings, I peered through the corridors of the building

and was entertained to observe that for readers desiring books not of the current hour there had been provided individual phonographs located in alcoves, into which enclosures containing the essential work were placed, and which were listened to in rapt attention through the usual insulated wires with rubber nozzle ends connecting the ear drum of the consumer with the cylinder within, exactly as the martial notes of Sousa marches are now conveyed to the public ear by slot machines in railway station and ferry houses. There were sipping cylinders and Anthony Hope alcoves and corners given over to a vast array of unknown popular authors, some of whom are now probably millionaires—such as H. H. Quinn and the other numerous doses, but who in the ten years that are yet to come will seize their pens with avidity and wrest the laurel from brows that now are proudly wearing it. As for books as we know them, there were none in sight in the Boston public library, save off in one corner of the librarian's room one single copy of "Freudian Finance," by Thomas W. Lawson in a glass case, kept as a mere curiosity for coming generations to gape upon in astonishment at the clumsy ways of their ancestors, and at the same time as a reminder of what heights Boston had once attained to in literary achievement.

So far from pleasant was this disparity that I withdrew my gaze for the moment and by a slight deviation of the direction of the machine from east to southwest I drew the New York public library into view. Possibly I had no right to expect to find any of my books in the Boston public library, where there is always a rather nice discrimination exercised in the selection of books for public consumption than elsewhere. Massachusetts is protectionist in principle, not only in politics but in its literary matters as well, and Boston in particular has ever been careful to keep from the ears of her young anything savoring either of evil or of flattery. New York, on the other hand, is more cosmopolitan, and writers like Hall Caine, Marie Corelli, and myself might hope for a recognition here, which in the home of Emerson, Huxley and Thomas W. Lawson would be denied to very good reasons. A man may write on music, or, for instance, for Broadway theatre of the first class, and yet fail to have his opera produced by Mr. Carnegie's forces in the sacred presence of the four hundred at the Metropolitan opera house. Similarly it was no reflection upon Mr. Caine and Mrs. Corelli and myself if our particular style of literature was not favored at the Hub. New York's standard of taste was about as high as we could hope to reach—or at least that is the way I consoled myself for the situation that revealed itself to me in the Boston library.

In New York I found the magnificent library finished, but, alas! it was less like a library than a huge literary distributing agency, a sort of department store of books. Like the Boston library, it held no books in sight, and all its matter was phonographically circulated, only with a direly poor result, as characteristic of the great metropolis. Instead of having reading rooms, thanks to the magnificence of a distinguished novelist who had recently died and left all his royalties to the library, a house service had been in-

stalled which enabled the public to get at home all the stores of letters the library held in trust. The greater part of the building had been turned into a power house by which thousands of volumes were transmitted hourly to the residences, apartments and tenement houses of the city, just as electricity is sent over a third rail in our own time for the propulsion of our motor cars. As a matter of fact, every avenue, street, lane and road in the great city of New York had been fitted with wires of letters over which were constantly running the latest and best thought of the writers of the hour. This was easily done for New York is a holder of a unique plan to secure his reading matter as it is for him to day to turn on the gas for illumination of his drawing room, or in the privacy of his bath turning hot or cold water by the turning out of a faucet. I was amazed at the wonderful ingenuity of the plan.

"One thing," the reader may be assured. "Unless 'The Revenge of Andrew MacGargill,'" and "The Life Story of Ferguson Tinkletop" had better books than their titles suggest, I shall never write them, spectrophone or no spectrophone to the contrary notwithstanding."

CANADIAN CHOSEN.

Nephew of Dr. Robert Bell Gets Appointment in New Zealand.

Ottawa Citizen.

Dr. J. MacIntosh Bell, who has just been appointed government geologist of New Zealand, is a nephew of Dr. Robert Bell, F.R.S., director of the geological survey of Canada, and served his apprenticeship with him. In an interview with a Citizen representative last evening Dr. Bell said his nephew had been with him on the Canadian survey for more than four seasons. In the

spring of 1899 he accompanied him to Great Slave lake, where he spent the following winter and was sent in 1900 to Great Bear lake, several hundred miles further north. On his return he was employed in 1901 and 1902 as geologist by the Lake Superior Commercial Company, under Mr. F. H. Clergue and in 1903 and the present year, by the Ontario Bureau of mining. He has not worked in the barren lands of Labrador as some in dispute received yesterday from Cambridge, Mass. His salary in New Zealand will be at first \$3,000 a year with all expenses paid from the day he leaves Canada, but Dr. Bell thinks the honor of succeeding Sir James Hector is worth more than the salary.

Dr. Bell's students and assistants on the geological survey appear to have been so well trained that most of those who wished to follow the same profession have had great success. Besides his nephew, who is at present an instructor in geology at Harvard, he named quite a large number of others who have got on remarkably well, among them, Dr. Andrew C. Lawson, professor of geology in the State University of California, with a salary of \$5,000 a year; Dr. T. L. Walker, professor of geology and mineralogy in Toronto University, and formerly assistant superintendent of the geological

Brock of Queen's University, and the Kingston Mining school, now acting as arbiter in the meeting of the great mines of Rossland; Dr. F. D. Adams, professor of geology in McGill University; Dr. Spencer, formerly professor of geology in the State University of Missouri, and afterwards state geologist of Georgia; Charles A. Wilson, who has been employed for many years at an immense salary as mining geologist to a great English development syndicate operating in the Western states and Mexico; H. G. Skill, geologist for the government of Egypt; Professor W. G. Miller, lately of Queen's University, and now provincial geologist of Ontario. Dr. Bell mentioned numerous other former assistants of his who are doing extraordinarily well, from which we would judge that either he must be a mascot for young geologists or that they are well taught.

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VARIETY IN WINTER EVENING GOWNS

Nets, chiffons, and spangled laces to vie with flowered taffetas, brocades and embroidered satins. Costumes in bright and unusual shades more popular than all white frocks

KNOX & HOFF

MORE elaborate, more expensive, more strikingly effective are the evening gowns of this year than ever before. It is true that almost each year, when the new fashions and imported gowns are first seen, they are fascinating simply because of their originality, but this winter such an amount of hand work, embroidery and elaboration of all kinds has been demanded that the gown needs be very costly, and the actual cost of the gown seems written over it from the beautiful lace or spangled bertha to the blouse of chiffon, lace or embroidered net.

For the ballroom lace costumes, delicate net, chiffon and the finest point d'esprit are more fashionable just at present than the heavier and far more serviceable satins and crêpe de Chine. Apart from the amount of lace and embroidery necessary, the very fact that gowns of tulle and chiffon are in vogue makes them expensive, as well as attractive, how great the care taken to keep a net gown from being torn or crumpled in a distressingly short space of time. Then, too, there must always be the silk or satin lining, over which is a slip of net or chiffon to soften its effect. The principal aim of the modistes this year is to have the gowns light and delicate in appearance, and undoubtedly this style is most becoming to the majority of women.

For the débutante particularly soft net and chiffon gowns are in vogue, and certainly these materials are far more becoming and appropriate to all young girls than any stiffer silk can possibly be. All tulle, chiffon and net gowns must be very full, the débutante being able to draw practically from the hips. Indeed, it requires a master hand to manage successfully the many yards of stiff mélange and turn it out in soft, graceful folds. A net gown of any kind is usually more effective made up over silk or satin the color of the material, but a white net may be worn over a pale pink, blue or green lining. The lining must never be white if the gown is of a different shade.

Embroidered point d'esprit is seen made up in many extremely smart costumes. The newest embroidery is most effective. The designs are worked with loops of very narrow ribbons of different shades and small steel and mother-of-pearl spangles are also worked into the pattern. All spangled dresses are not so smart this year, the newest gowns being of net or lace, trimmed with lace and chiffon, elaborately embroidered with the spangles and lace paillettes.

Flowers Once More.

Artificial flowers of all sorts and shades now trim many of the daintiest evening gowns. Wreaths of tiny pink roses, forget-me-nots, sprays of maidenhair fern etc., make a charming heading to the full lace blouse or an attractive finish to the waist. Festoons of lace and flowers combined are effective on a soft satin gown, and large forget-me-not designs worked in narrow satin ribbon are apparently kept in

place by tiny sprays of flowers. When ribbon designs are employed many shades will twinkle in charming together are worked on white ground.

In distinct contrast to the soft guauy textures are seen the new brocades with huge

flower designs. The silks are so effective that their return to fashion is heralded with much delight. Although a handsome brocade will practically exhaust a small income, there is so little outside trimming necessary and such a comparatively small

EVENING GOWN OF TUILE WITH APPLIQUE AND MEDALLIONS OF LACE



amount of the material required that in the end the gown will not be found so expensively expensive. In fact, one of the handsomest evening costumes seen this year is a white brocade, with large red roses climbing over it, is far more attractive than any cold description can possibly make it.

NEW COLOR COMBINATIONS.

Deep girdles of blue satin are seen on the shaded gowns in pink and white taffeta; long sash ends will be worn, as we'll as the simple wide belt.

Embroidered satin also forms many of the handsomest and most effective costumes that are displayed, the embroidered designs showing up particularly well on this heavy material. Satin and embroidered crépes are seen in all shades, but are not so smart for evening wear as many of the newer materials. With satin you see any amount of lace and beautiful lace, although formerly a gown of satin was considered to be so handsome as to need little if any extra embellishing. Not only is the waist trimmed with a deep bertha, but the sleeves will be formed entirely of fine Valenciennes or Irish point, and there will be deep bouffes or perhaps festoons or long rosettes of the same lace on the skirt. Satin then will not be left so severely alone, but is treated as any other material and shrived and tucked, smocked or dounced at will.

Last spring a delightful rumor was spread abroad that all skirts and certainly all ball gowns were to be in pink ground. This report was short-lived, however, and this year sees the skirt as long if not longer than ever. There is one slight improvement and that is that the train is

not so long, and consequently far easier to hold up, but in front and at the sides must be fully two inches longer than before. This more than dissipates the slight relief experienced in the shorter train, for only those who have tried know the difficulty of walking or dancing in a skirt which has practically a train all around.

There is no doubt that a long train is immensely becoming to any figure, hiding most bad points, and bringing out every long and graceful line and curve.

As fate, or, rather, Dame Fashion, will have it, dinner gowns and evening frocks for informal entertainments are made up in the same material as the day, soft Sappho satin and crêpe de Chine. Needless to say, these materials all wear handsomely, and the soft, perishable chiffons and nets must needs be demanded for the ballroom, than which there can be no harder usage. The designs in figured taffetas are charming. Large and small, tall and petite, all can be suited here, for there are patterns of flowers in every degree and size, from the poppy to the tiny forget-me-not. These taffeta gowns were extremely smart last year in Paris, and their popularity is only increased in this country for the present season. Colors are charmingly combined in many of the patterns: pale pink and delicate shades of blue, marking together some attractive design, or yellow and lavender or again pink and lilac are all worked in most effectively in the same

points of difference in the evening gowns this year over those of last winter are, first, that the skirts, in particular, must be fuller and more elaborate, no soft, clinging effects being permissible, no matter how becoming; next, that all light gauze materials in smocking, folds, flounces and ruffles of all shapes and sizes are extremely smart, and, finally, that while any number of charming white costumes are seen, still color predominates, and the ballroom to-day is a more dazzling, beautiful and brilliant sight than for many years past.

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN RECIPES.

Sweet Potato Pone.

Bolt three or four medium sized potatoes and mash them smooth and fine with half a cup of cream. Stir together half a pound sugar until quite light and creamy, adding half a wine glass of the juice of a lemon or orange. Beat three eggs very light and stir all the ingredients together. Stir all very hard at the last. Pour into a buttered dish and bake in the oven.

Balls for Soup.

For these use very fine cracker meal, two eggs, well beaten. Wash the soup thoroughly out of a tablespoonful of butter, working it well, add the eggs and beat the meal gradually, beating well. Roll into balls with the hands. Drop into soup.

Caramel Ice Cream.

For this delicious ice cream you will need the yolks only of eight eggs and half a gallon of cream or rich milk. Beat into the eggs a cup of pulverized sugar. Bolt the cream. Then take from the fire and stir the eggs, a few spoonfuls at a time, stirring all the time. Then put the cream back on the stove, and stir until it is thick. Have ready some burnt sugar in a pan, using a cup of brown sugar or it. Pour a little of the custard on the burnt sugar and stir. Add until the pan is full, then pour gradually into the other cup of pulverized sugar. Be careful to make burnt sugar hot right and not bitter.

New Orleans Gumbo Pie.

Put two tablespoonsful of flour in the pot, stir into this three tablespoonsfuls of flour, and brown. Add an onion cut up in small pieces and a pod of pepper which has also been cut up. Fry a chicken, cut it up and put into the lard with a slice of ham and a slice of middling, then put a small quantity of water, stir very often and thoroughly. After it is stewed, stir in a few spoonfuls of the at first somewhat gauntless display and mingling of colors. Even the débutante will not be so confined to the proverbial white gown, but will venture forth in bright scarlet, salmon and delicate rose pink. There are two shades of pink or red—rather a cross between the two—which are particularly effective, but can only be worn when one is the happy possessor of much bright color. One of these shades is known as American beauty red and the other as raspberry pink and it is hard to tell which is the more attractive. Red gowns are not generally seen even for the débutante as last winter, and are being rather displaced by the brighter shades or by black.

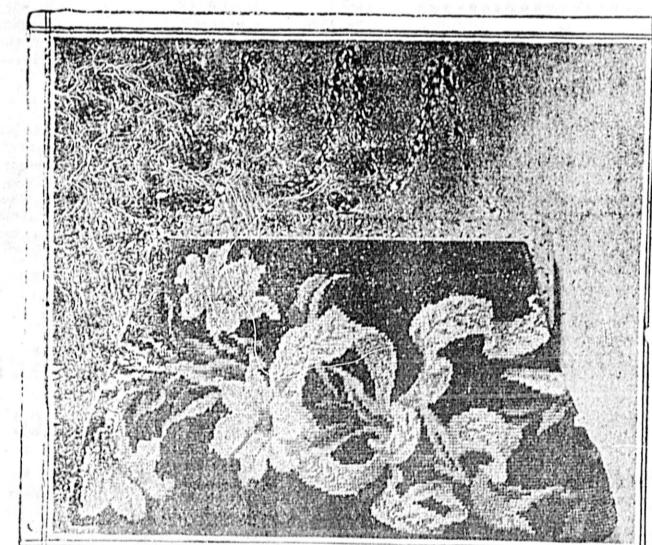
A black net dress is always a most useful article, and when becoming is extremely popular for small dinners or bridge evenings. Black lace over white and black lace and taffeta combined are as smart as ever, but unless extremely elaborate are confined rather to small entertainments. Large steel and jet ornaments are seen on both bodice and skirt of the handsomest evening gowns, and are used a great deal to brighten the effect of a sobre black or black and white costume.

Most important items with all evening as well as afternoon costumes are the silk hose and satin slippers. It is often a difficult task to match satisfactorily many of the new odd shades, but if necessary the slippers must be made expressly for the gown, for the slipper is quite as important as the fan or ornament for the hair, without any of which no evening costume can be complete.

In general it may be said that the char-



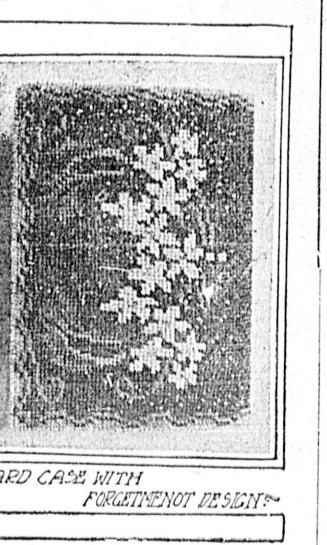
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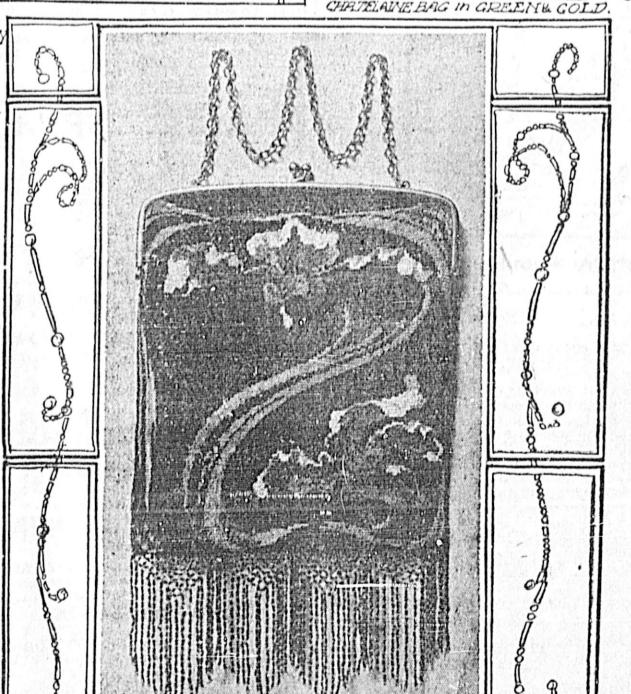
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WITH TESTOONS OF LACE AND SMALL ROSES.
II - PINK TULLE COSTUME ELABORATELY
ORNAMENTED WITH LACE AND GOLD SPANGLES.



WRIST BAG - LILAC, PURPLE AND GREEN

The people of America to-day seem to have two great loves—one that they might as well be about to spring up in the next few years and the other that they may possess so many genuine antiques as they can possibly gather together—no matter in what line, from mahogany furniture to jewelry in the old and cumbersome gold settings. Carrying out to perfection both eras are the new bead purses and bags—old, perhaps, in idea, but new in size, workmanship and pattern.

The bead purse carried before the war was a small and dainty affair, usually a gift of love on which were spent many hours of painful effort that the finished article might be worthy of the praise of the dear friend or relative for whom it was knitted. And for the present time it is not surely make up in its ingenuity what it may lack in sentiment and then the price is sufficient to make up for anything, so that as a gift it will still be presented only to one very near the affection.

Bracelet characters were used to a great extent last year and in their delicate colorings were not only effective but really beautiful. However, this craze was not destined to last, some change had to be made to satisfy the taste of Dame Fashion's turn, and so the attempt was made to imitate the patterns and colors of the old Rookwood designs, fashioned in the form of pottery and cast in the thin glass bowls. The attempt has met with astonishing success, for the bags which are just now being shown to the public are exceedingly handsome, effective, but not glaring, and show to the full extent the clever work of the artists employed.

Those who like to have chance to be familiar with the Rookwood pottery it may be mentioned that it is remarkable for the variety and the unique blending of colors, when the colors are shade by shade by the hand wrought only, present

it is not surprising to learn that almost each bead has been picked up separately by a pair of tweezers. The task of selecting the beads is entrusted to an artist, and he must have in his mind a perfect picture of the colorings in the pattern that he desires to reproduce. Most of the beads are found in Italy, for it is there that they have attained the best color results. When one realizes all this and also that only the most skilled workmen are employed, the price of the bag seems to dwindle astonishingly, and one feels that fifty or one hundred dollars is very little to pay for this rare work of art and an article that one must possess today if one would be a member of the really smart set.

While the pattern may be very decided, each color, and there are many, stand well out, they all blend most perfectly together, the gold background, with an orchid design, all colors of the exquisite flower carefully portrayed and the natural color of the leaves, may not sound particularly attractive, but in this case it is easier to make the article than to describe it adequately. Forget-me-nots with green leaves and the centre of the flower in gold, while the background is a soft brown—this for a cardcase design is charmingly pretty. It is, however, in the exquisite shading of the flowers that this Rookwood pattern is so remarkable, and with it all the colors are wonderfully true.

The shapes and sizes in which the purses may be produced are many. The first is the châtelaine and pocketbook, lined with finest leather and with the usual number of compartments. Then there is the châtelaine bag, fastened by a clasp to the belt and modelled after the round châtelaine bag of ten years past. It is, however, in the wrist bag that the greatest originality and ingenuity are displayed. These are made wide and flat, about eight inches by six being a popular size, or oblong. These last are the newer of the two shapes and are thought to accommodate more small articles.

We should select our pianos not for show but for tone qualities. Every musician knows that pianos even of the same make vary, and that a plain case is conducive to bringing out the acoustic properties. There is, however, the slight danger that a piano that bears some relation to its tone qualities, and the best makers know this so thoroughly that they grow their own timber and even see that the wood is cut from the north side of the trees.

Climatic conditions often play havoc with a piano, for dampness is one of its most subtle foes. For this reason it is better in leaving a house to let some one take the piano for the use, and care should always be taken not to place it against a wall, or in a draughty place. The piano must be placed so that it extends into the room, and the upright should, if possible, be placed with the back toward the room. This leaves an ugly exposure of back and strings, but various devices such as drapes or screens can hide this, or a seat the exact width of the back can be placed across so that the piano serves as a rest for the back. Any heavy drapery on top or back of the piano simply mutes the tone and the best protection is double to place ornaments such as light Persian scarfs. A musician prefers nothing, for the jar of the playing hands is the greatest enemy of a piano. It does not injure the wood and gives a gloss that can be obtained in no other way. A cheap piano is a bad investment. Such a piano is liable to damage, and when it is sold, it is often sold for less than three to four times what a better one would not indicate. Any one knowing about pianos and wishing to purchase would do well to watch for an opportunity to secure an instrument at second hand, for besides pianos in cities who are moving away constantly and desire to sell their household effects every dealer has sales where the best pianos can be bought at great reduction, some having been used only six months or a year. Such limited use does not injure a piano in the least, and the cost is materially less than if purchased first hand.

Suggestions on the Care of a Piano

not only ruins the acoustic properties, the strings and hammers, but causes the case to warp, rosewood being particularly susceptible to fogs, dampness and close atmosphere. The best wearing wood is a spruce, which is cut before the sap begins to run, and our best firms use this exclusively.

The best duster for a piano is a soft silk handkerchief, used after a piano has been cleaned. Piano manufacturers often wash a whole case in soap suds, an operation any housewife can successfully undertake if she dries the wood immediately after the suds are applied and uses plenty of fine soap, such as ivory or a soap that does not eat. No one need hesitate to do this if the soap is good and the suds are thick. It does not injure the wood and gives a gloss that can be obtained in no other way. A cheap piano is a bad investment. Such a piano is liable to damage, and when it is sold, it is often sold for less than three to four times what a better one would not indicate. Any one knowing about pianos and wishing to purchase would do well to watch for an opportunity to secure an instrument at second hand, for besides pianos in cities who are moving away constantly and desire to sell their household effects every dealer has sales where the best pianos can be bought at great reduction, some having been used only six months or a year. Such limited use does not injure a piano in the least, and the cost is materially less than if purchased first hand.

DON'T GIVE THESE.

To any civilized person, imitation jewelry. To delicate children, candy, without consulting their parents.

Stuffed Mutton.

Bolt the mutton. When done make deep incisions, fill these with dressing, dredge the mutton and place it in oven; baste the meat with the liquor it was boiled in, to which add a lump of butter. For the dressing take equal quantities of water cress, parsley, bread crumbs and salt and pepper. Let this boil up. Then pour it over the beef. Bolt an egg hard, cut it lengthwise and lay it over the beef, with slices of cucumber pickle.

Nashville Ragout.

Take boiled beef from the shank after soup has been made. Cut into nice pieces and place in a dish. Fry an onion brown in butter, add one tablespoonful of flour, two carrots cut in slices, one head of celery, two turnips, a quarter of a pound of lean pepper corns, a bunch of savory herbs and a half pint of cold water. Stir over a quick fire for a short time, to extract the flavor of the herbs, then add three quarts of water, skim well, simmer for four hours, or until the turnips are tender. Take the tails out, stir into the soup a little flour to thicken it, add a pint of port wine, a wineglass of catsup and a half head of celery previously boiled. Strain the soup then put the pieces of tail back into the soup, boil up for a few minutes and serve.

Gruel in Quitties.

These require a pound of chopped beef, two apples cored, one onion chopped, half a cup of bread crumbs, one egg, salt and pepper. Make into small cakes and fry in butter.

Veal Cutlets and Souce.

Cut the meat from the chops and hash fine, season it with salt and pepper. Shape into cutlets, dip in melted butter and then stand for awhile, then dip them in a beaten egg, then in grated bread crumbs. Cook slowly in a frying pan that the bread may not burn. Serve with a gravy made of hot water, a little butter rolled in flour, salt and pepper. Add a little hot cream just before serving.

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Southern Coffee.

For three people allow six tablespoonsfuls of ground coffee. Put into a quart measure, with the white of one egg, unbeaten, and a half teacup of cold water. Stir it well. Pour into the coffee pot. Rinse the measure out with a little boiling water, pour it into the coffee pot. Put a clean cloth over the spout of the pot and boil ten minutes. Set back on the stove and strain into the coffee cup. Serve with cream. Always add coffee pot before using.

Bolted Shoulder of Mutton.

Pearl the shoulder, then cut it in a steawpan, pour over it one quart of good gravy and a little of the water in which it was boiled. Add a quarter of a pound of mushroom catsup. Steep all gently for one hour, or until the rice is very tender. Take the mutton out and keep it hot. Mix into the rice a cup of cream and a lump of butter the size of an egg, rolled in flour. Bolt it a few minutes, stirring constantly. Lay the mutton on a very hot dish, arrange the rice around it neatly, and garnish it with pickled walnuts.

Veal Chops Braised.

Season the chops with salt and pepper and put them into a dish with melted butter. When thoroughly soaked dip them in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs, braise slowly over a moderate fire, that the bread may not brown too much. Serve with the gravy made in the usual way, butter rolled in flour, salt and pepper, a cup and a half of boiling water and half a cup of cream boiling hot. Bolt up. You may also be fried in this way.

Christmas Egg-nog.

Mines and Mining

By Wm. M. Brewer, M. E.

The United States government and the several mining states are showing great appreciation of the advantages offered in displays at the various expositions which have been held almost annually at some one or other of the large cities since the New Orleans exposition was held during the winter of 1884-5. In fact, what follows is the history of each one of these several expositions, it is found that the attention given to the mining section has been increased to such an extent, that while at first a general exhibit of ores and products was considered all that was necessary, during late years the section devoted to mines and minerals has been so enlarged and improved upon, until at the fair recently held at St. Louis there was exhibited in full operation a complete stamp mill, cyaniding plant, and other machinery installed by the miners of the Black Hills and South Dakota, also crushing machinery, concentrating plants and other works installed by the manufacturers and kept in operation by the United States government, had a coal-testing machine installed and kept running.

It would indeed be a narrow-minded policy for anyone to urge that Canadians should not pattern after the example set by their cousins on the other side of the border, but the broader-minded and more cosmopolitan would answer that argument by saying that they would not hesitate to follow any example, no matter by whom it was set, provided the results attained were beneficial and advantageous.

This article is written for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that next year at Portland, Oregon, an exposition is to be held on similar lines to that which has just been closed at St. Louis, and that recently the Seattle Post-Intelligencer called attention to the fact that there would be mining and metallurgical machinery installed, and that one would be treated on the ground, and the proceeds paid over to shippers.

Evidently the direct results from the displays made at these expositions have been found to be satisfactory from a monetary point of view by the residents of the mining states, and the parent government itself, otherwise the extraordinary expenditures which have been made, would not only have not been repeated, but certainly from a business standpoint would never have been increased. As advertising schemes, these displays must certainly have proved profitable, but while the matter is considered on the higher plane, that of an educational value, there is no question as to the results being beneficial. Considered from the monetary side, the more knowledge which is gained by the laymen, who is almost invariably the purchaser of mining stock, the better chance he has to steer clear of wild-cat propositions, and thus save himself the loss of his hard-earned money.

The more thoroughly the general public understand the intricacies of mining and metallurgy, and the knowledge which is required to carry on any branch of these industries successfully, the fewer mistakes will be made in the future, and the less likely are corporations and individuals to place the superintendence of operations in the hands of incompetent men.

Some people appear to imagine that all mining operations are akin to the worst form of gambling, and because they have at times given way to the temptation to play stocks, because they thought they saw the opportunity to make a big profit on a small investment, or in other words get something for nothing, and later discovered that they were losers in the game, immediately commence snivelling and crying that mining is a gamble and controlled entirely by luck and chance.

The educational displays, by which such people as these can see and learn, are productive of very beneficial results to the industry itself, as well as the poor deluded stock buyers. For if they are not wilfully blind, they will be convinced in a short time that knowledge and great knowledge of geology, chemistry and the various branches of engineering are requisite factors in the making of the successful mining manager or mining engineer, and the idea that because a man has been a failure in mining is a gamble and controlled entirely by luck and chance.

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White such extensive displays are proposed from other sections, why should not the provincial government of British Columbia take the matter seriously in hand, and arrange for such a display at Portland next year, as will include a general exhibit of the mineral resources of the province, together with models showing the interior workings of some of the mines, and the geological conditions, and also some metallurgical work, which can be treated any ores brought from the provinces.

Take for instance our zinc ores, which promise in the near future to yield a very large revenue, and to a very great extent furnish the supply of zinc demanded on this continent, because the mines in Missouri and Kansas, which have since 1873 furnished the great proportion, in fact practically all the zinc used, are becoming worked out, and the zinc ores of the West, which have in the past possessed only a negative value, because the smelters charged a penalty some times as high as a dollar an unit for every percentage of zinc carried by ores, will in future be drawn on and become valuable.

The installation and operation of a plant to treat such ores would be one of the greatest benefits, as well as advertising agents, that the government could adopt. Such a display would not only be instructive to mining men, but would also make known to the world at large the possibilities of our mineral resources of that character, which are almost absolutely unknown outside of the districts in the Slocan, which have been producing and shipping zinc ore to Kansas during the last year.

Take our coal mining industry, and the manufacture of coke, what a grand opportunity there would be to advertise these resources by the installation of a crushing and coal-washing plant, with a battery of coke ovens, through which medium the world at large could see not only the process of making coke, but the adaptability of British Columbian coal for coking.

This article could be prolonged to a much greater extent, but lack of space forbids. It suggests a line of thought which the government and residents of British Columbia may not have seriously considered.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF QUATSINO SOUND, VICTORIA ISLAND.

Quatsino Sound is the most northerly of the deep water harbors on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. In many respects it bears a strong similarity to other inland waters on the West Coast. The most easterly arm which is designated on the map as Rupert Arm, extends to the interior of the Island to within about half way of the East Coast. The sound itself is made up of the Southeast Arm, Rupert Arm, the West Arm and Winter Harbor, the two latter being situated on the northwestern side of the main sound, and the two former on the east and southeastern sides. Each of these arms form good harbors, the water being sufficient deep to accommodate ocean-going vessels, which can secure safe anchorage and perfect shelter from any storms that may rage in the open ocean. The facilities for reaching Quatsino Sound are better than nearly any other point on the West Coast because a good

trail has been constructed from Coal Harbor, the entrance to Rupert Arm, northerly to Port Rupert, at the head of Haro Bay on the Northwest Coast of the Island, at which port vessels plying from Victoria and Vancouver to North Pacific waters, make regular calls.

In addition to this means of reaching Quatsino Sound, the West Coast steamer of the C.P.R. Company makes regular calls twice a month at several points where settlements have been made on the sound and its arms.

In one respect, the country surrounding Quatsino Sound differs quite materially from other parts of the West Coast, this is in regard to the altitude of the mountains in the neighborhood,

The Edison mineral claim, which adjoins the Yerka Mining Company's property, and is owned by a syndicate of Tacoma capitalists, is another proposition which is described as promising to develop into a mine. During the past summer considerable work has been done on this claim, and a crosscut tunnel which was driven to intersect the body of a depth of over 100 feet, has exposed, according to the latest report, a low grade body of copper-bearing ore 30 feet in width.

The Peerless mineral claim is situated near the June group, and near the foot of Victoria lake. On this there is an occurrence of zinc blende, which is described by Mr. W. H. Sandford, well known mining man from Spokane, as a great deposit of zinc ore, the surface outcroppings of which he estimates at 2,000 tons in sight ready for shipment. Samples from this assayed by J. O. Sullivan of Vancouver yielded 45 per cent. zinc. Mr. Sandford is of opinion that the zinc exposure on the Peerless claim is a continuation, as he expresses it, of the immense outburst of copper ore at the June mine, as it is means much for Grand Forks, and the citizens are jubilant over it.

Grand Forks, Dec. 5.—(Special)—There are now nine furnaces in blast in the three Boundary smelters, and in about a week the Boundary Falls smelter will blow in a second furnace, making ten in all. There is no doubt that the Montreal & Boston mines can supply ore for four furnaces for years to come. This company's payroll for last month was about \$15,000, and the best results are being obtained at the smelter from the splendid mixture of ores they are shipping from their own mines, and it is their intention to put in their own converting plant about the first of the year.

The Graphite mines are shipping the one needed for six furnaces, about 60 tons daily, or 1,800 tons. At present Superintendent Hodges is endeavoring to get the work done for delivering ore to the Great Northern from the No. 3 tunnel.

Montreal & Boston Active.

Among the seven copper properties handled on the New York curb the new Montreal & Boston Consolidated Company, operating in the Boundary, is particularly active. It increased over four times in value in the three weeks from November 6 to November 30, when it climbed from 75 cents to \$3.33. The first price, however, is a very low one at 90¢.

The securities are being heavily subdivided, and there is evidently a good deal of manipulation. Of the total capital of \$7,500,000, the amount issued is \$6,500,000.

British Columbia Copper, operating the smelter at Greenwood, B. C., and mines near by, has increased in value from \$2 to \$7.50 a share since August 30. It is incorporated for \$2,000,000 in 50 shares, but only 300,000 shares are issued.

B. C. Copper's Outlook.

A statement given out in New York says:

"The British Columbia Copper Company for the first ten months of the present year produced 4,122,561 pounds of copper and the output for November and December will average 689,000 pounds for each month. The furnaces are in operation and within the next month the two new 600-ton furnaces will be in operation, which will give the company a total capacity of 1,600 tons of ore every twenty-four hours. The converter recently installed has sufficient capacity to treat the output of seven furnaces. After the outlined improvements are completed the management expects to be able to produce 1,200,000 pounds of copper per month without counting the by products of gold and silver. There is fine dust on hand at the present time valued at \$75,000, which will be smelted as soon as it can be briquetted. The product, after leaving the converter, averages 95½ per cent. fine copper."

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